

## IDAHO EMPLOYMENT

Idaho Department of Labor



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## State Overview

## 2001 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE TAX RATE ANNOUNCED

Idaho Employment Security Law requires the Idaho Department of Labor to annually determine the Unemployment Insurance (UI) Taxable Wage Rate Schedule and Taxable Wage Base that will be in effect for the next calendar year. That determination has been made for 2001.

Beginning January 1, Taxable Wage Rate Schedule II—with rates ranging from 0.2 to 5.4 percent—will be in effect for calendar year 2001. The rate has remained at Schedule II since 1998. The law sets out the procedure for determining which schedule will be in effect. It involves determining the UI Trust Fund balance as of September 30, calculating a ten-year cost ratio, and determining which of nine tax rate schedules needs to be in effect to keep the UI program adequately funded. The average taxable wage rate of all employers in Schedule II is 1.2 percent of taxable wages or 0.8 percent of total wages.

The Taxable Wage Base on which UI taxes must be paid will increase in calendar year 2001 to \$25,700, a 4.9 percent increase over the 2000 Taxable Wage Base of \$24,500.

## IDAHO'S UNEMPLOYMENT RATE UP SLIGHTLY

Idaho's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for September 2000 is 4.6 percent, an increase of one-tenth of a percentage point from August's rate of 4.5 percent. The September unemployment rate is four-tenths of a percentage point below the 5.0 percent rate experienced one year ago. The current unemployment rate is the lowest for any September since 1978. The national unemployment rate in September was 3.9 percent, down two-tenths of a percentage point from August. The U.S. unemployment rate is the lowest in 30 years.

Idaho's seasonally adjusted *Civilian Labor Force* increased by 2,000 in September to 676,400 persons. The number of employed persons increased by 1,500, to 645,200. The number of unemployed persons increased by 1,000, to 31,200 in September. The changes in the seasonally adjusted employment and unemployment data followed normal seasonal patterns and provided no surprises. The changes in the labor force met the seasonal expectations.

The changes in the *Civilian Labor Force* from September 1999 continue to be dramatic. From one year ago, the number of persons employed increased by 21,400, and the number of persons unemployed decreased by 1,400. Overall, the labor force increased 3.0 percent, or 20,000 persons, since September 1999.

While the state showed very little change during September in the labor force and the unemployment rate, a dramatic change occurred in Clearwater County. The seasonally adjusted unemployment rate in Clearwater County during September is forecast at 22.1 percent, the highest rate that county has experienced since July 1980 when the rate was 22.2 percent. The temporary closure of the Jaype sawmill in Pierce affected over 200 workers. However, it was announced in late September that the mill would close permanently. Clearwater County's high-

The next issue of *Idaho Employment* will be a 2000 year-in-review. It will include a data and analysis for the State and the six labor market areas. The issue will be available in mid-December.

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est unemployment rate ever recorded was 33.8 percent in October 1982.

The last time any Idaho county's unemployment rate exceeded 22.1 percent was July 1991 when Shoshone County experienced a seasonally adjusted unemployment rate of 22.5 percent.

#### AREA LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

As shown in State Table 1, two of the Labor Market Areas (LMA) had a September 2000 unemployment rate lower than the previous month. In four of the other labor market areas, the September rate was higher than August's rate, with the Boise City MSA showing no change. The Bonneville LMA and Cassia-Minidoka LMA were the exceptions to the higher rate movement.

The Idaho-Lewis LMA had the highest September rate at 10.5 percent. The Bonneville LMA had the lowest rate at 2.9 percent. Additionally, the Idaho-Lewis LMA unemployment rate was higher than September 1999's rate. The same can be said for the Panhandle LMA and the Seaport LMA. For the other six labor market areas, the September 2000 unemployment rate improved over last year's rate.

Those labor market areas whose economies are dependent on the logging, sawmill, and metal mining industries for employment historically have high unemployment rates. In addition to the Idaho-Lewis LMA, the Panhandle LMA falls into this category. The Panhandle LMA, which includes Idaho's five northernmost counties, also has been experiencing adverse effects of the lumber market.

#### COUNTY LABOR FORCE HIGHLIGHTS

State Table 1 shows four counties with double-digit unemployment rates. Again, these counties are heavily dependent on logging and sawmills. Employment in *Lumber & Wood Products* is declining because of a number of factors, both within and outside the state. Factors within Idaho include reduced logging on federal lands, low timber prices, and reduced national housing starts.

On the positive side, five Idaho counties had unemployment rates below 3.0 percent. Madison County had the lowest September unemployment rate in the state at 2.2 percent. Eight counties had a September *Civilian Labor Force* in excess of 20,000 people. Of these eight counties, all but Kootenai County had unemployment rates below the state's average. The unemployment rate for Ada County, in which about 25 percent of the state's labor force resides, was 2.7 percent.

#### AGRICULTURE

In September, harvesting for some crops ends and others begins. Wheat, beans, peas, lentils, corn, hops, and hay are usually in the final harvest stages. Fall fruits, onions, early sugarbeets, and potatoes are harvested later in the month. Low prices for hay, potatoes, and some fruits caused some growers to consider not harvesting their entire crop. Agriculture employment in September shifted from irrigation and crop fieldwork to harvesting, truck driving, and sorting fruits and vegetables.

#### EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY

*Nonfarm Payroll Jobs*, shown in State Table 2 on page 5, increased 0.9 percent, or 5,000 jobs, to a record 570,100 jobs in September from August. *Local Government* sector accounted for the largest increase from August. *Local Government Education* alone accounted for 5,100 new jobs. The number of nonfarm jobs increased 2.8 percent, or 15,700 jobs, from September 1999.

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Questions and comments can be directed to Public Affairs by phoning (208) 334-6168 or by E-mail to:

**Idemploy@labor.state.id.us**

Or to the Labor Market Analyst noted in each area news section.

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#### IDAHO'S WORKFORCE DEVELOPMENT SYSTEM

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Services accounted for the largest growth from last year, up 7,800 jobs.

Between August and September the *Service-Producing Industries* were responsible for the net growth with 5,500 new jobs as the *Goods-Producing Industries* experienced a small decline, losing 500 jobs.

Construction activity traditionally begins to slow in September. The loss of 300 construction jobs in September accounted for the majority of the decrease from August in the *Goods-Producing Industries*. The loss occurred entirely in *General Building Contractors*. The slight growth in the number of jobs in *Heavy Construction* and *Special Trade Contractors* was not enough to offset losses. Employment will decrease steadily until March 2001. The 41,600 Construction jobs in September are 7.5 percent, or 2,900, above one year ago.

The number of *Manufacturing* jobs in September was 75,900, down 200 jobs from August. *Durable Goods Manufacturing* was down 400 jobs from August. With the exception of *Lumber & Woods Products* and *Industrial & Commercial Machinery & Computer Equipment*, which lost 200 jobs each, none of the *Durable Manufacturing* industries changed more than 100 jobs from August. Most of the jobs lost in *Lumber & Woods Products* were involved in logging or sawmill operations. The closure of Potlatch's Jaypee sawmill was a major contributor to the downturn. *Nondurable Goods Manufacturing* was dominated by *Food Processing*, which added 300 jobs in anticipation of the harvest.

Return-to-school activities accounted for most of the net employment gain in the *Service-Producing Industries*. Private and public education sectors added 7,900 jobs in September. The Idaho State Board of Education reported a 1.66 percent increase in the Fall 2000 student headcount at Idaho's post-secondary public institutions. *State Government Education* increased by 1,200 jobs from August and *Local Government Education* increased by 5,100 jobs. Private education is included in the *Services* industry; unpublished data indicate private education increased by 1,600 jobs.

The 700-job increase in Transportation was split evenly between school bus transportation and farm-to-market trucking. Some school districts contract with private bus companies for school bus transportation. Between August and September 350 new school bus jobs were added. As harvest activities were in full swing, trucks were hauling potatoes, sugarbeets, onions, and other crops not only to processing plants but also to fresh pack warehouses. The increased activity resulted in an additional 350 jobs in September.

The 2000 harvest of crops also had a positive impact on *Wholesale Nondurable Goods*, specifically *Groceries & Related Products*. This industrial sector includes the fresh pack warehouses which sort and

State Table 1: September 2000 Labor Force (preliminary)				
Seasonally Adjusted	Labor Force	Unemp.	% Unemp.	Total Emp.
<b>Seaport LMA</b>	33,770	1,490	4.4	32,280
Nez Perce County	22,500	950	4.2	21,550
Asotin County, WA	11,260	530	4.7	10,730
<b>Boise City MSA</b>	242,720	7,490	3.1	235,230
Ada County	175,940	4,770	2.7	171,170
Canyon County	66,800	2,730	4.1	64,070
<b>Pocatello City MSA*</b>	42,390	1,780	4.2	40,610
<b>Bonneville LMA</b>	84,520	2,480	2.9	82,040
Bingham County	23,150	820	3.5	22,330
Bonneville County	49,220	1,330	2.7	47,890
Butte County	1,700	40	2.2	1,660
Jefferson County	10,460	300	2.9	10,160
<b>Cassia-Minidoka LMA</b>	19,070	990	5.2	18,080
Cassia County	9,420	440	4.7	8,980
Minidoka County	9,650	550	5.7	9,100
<b>Idaho-Lewis LMA</b>	8,120	850	10.5	7,270
Idaho County	6,540	770	11.8	5,770
Lewis County	1,580	80	4.8	1,500
<b>Panhandle LMA</b>	92,040	7,910	8.6	84,130
Benewah County	4,890	730	14.9	4,160
Bonner County	18,060	1,640	9.1	16,420
Boundary County	4,650	400	8.6	4,250
Kootenai County	57,570	4,540	7.9	53,030
Shoshone County	6,880	610	8.8	6,270
<b>Magic Valley LMA</b>	47,480	1,950	4.1	45,530
Gooding County	6,630	250	3.7	6,380
Jerome County	8,880	340	3.8	8,540
Twin Falls County	31,960	1,360	4.3	30,600
Adams County	1,670	180	10.7	1,490
Bear Lake County	2,880	160	5.7	2,720
Baine County	11,810	390	3.3	11,420
Boise County	1,860	160	8.5	1,700
Camas County	400	10	3.2	390
Caribou County	3,060	160	5.1	2,900
Clark County	460	30	5.8	430
Clearwater County	4,540	1,040	22.9	3,500
Custer County	1,950	100	5.1	1,850
Elmore County	9,220	500	5.4	8,720
Franklin County	4,780	170	3.5	4,610
Fremont County	4,400	260	5.8	4,140
Gem County	6,520	370	5.7	6,150
Latah County	15,550	590	3.8	14,960
Lemhi County	3,760	260	7.0	3,500
Lincoln County	1,830	80	4.1	1,750
Madison County	10,780	230	2.2	10,550
Oneida County	1,730	50	3.1	1,680
Owyhee County	4,650	190	4.1	4,460
Payette County	10,380	860	8.3	9,520
Power County	3,200	180	5.7	3,020
Teton County	3,340	120	3.6	3,220
Valley County	4,050	280	6.9	3,770
Washington County	4,710	410	8.7	4,300
<b>State of Idaho</b>	<b>676,360</b>	<b>31,190</b>	<b>4.6</b>	<b>645,170</b>
<b>Idaho Cities</b>				
Boise	111,690	2,990	2.7	108,700
Coeur d'Alene	20,340	1,230	6.0	19,110
Idaho Falls	30,420	860	2.8	29,560
Lewiston	19,330	710	3.7	18,620
Nampa	20,450	890	4.4	19,560
Pocatello	30,390	1,230	4.0	29,160
Twin Falls	16,770	750	4.5	16,020
*Pocatello City MSA includes all of Bannock county.				

package fruits and vegetables for sale to commercial vendors. There were 400 jobs added in September and an additional 300 jobs will be added by the end of the year when the number of jobs peaks.

*Business Services* reported a gain of 300 jobs from August. The majority of the job growth occurred in *Personnel Supply Services* as the demand for temporary workers experienced an increase. The number jobs will continue to increase as the demand for additional help during the holiday season grows.

Tourism-related jobs normally decline in September, and this year was no exception. The number of jobs in *Hotels & Other Lodging Places* was down 900 from August and the number in *Amusement & Recreation Services* was down 800.

The loss of 900 jobs in *Federal Government* occurred in several areas. The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management laid-off an estimated 400 seasonal workers as the number and intensity of the forest and range fires lessened. The Census Bureau wrapped up the 2000 Census with the remaining 400 temporary workers being laid off in September. Mountain Home Air Force Base laid-off approximately 100 civilian temporary summer workers.

#### CHANGES FROM SEPTEMBER 1999

Both the *Goods-Producing Industries* and *Service-Producing Industries* report overall job gains from September 1999. Both major sectors also report job losses within specific industries. The largest job losses occurred in the *Goods-Producing Industries*, specifically *Lumber & Wood Products* (down 2,400 jobs) and *Food Processing* (down 800 jobs). The third significant loss of jobs was in the *Service-Producing Industry*, *State Government Education* (down 1,900 jobs).

The number of jobs in *Lumber & Wood Products*; *State Government Education*; and *Food Processing* declined from last year's levels. The loss of 2,400 jobs in the lumber industry occurred in all sectors—*Logging*; *Sawmills & Planing Mills*; *Wood Buildings & Mobile Homes*; and *Other Lumber & Wood Products*. The availability and price of timber is having a negative impact on the industry. The number of orders for modular homes has fallen in the past 12 months, reducing the number of workers that employers need.

The 10.3 percent, or 1,900 jobs, year-over-year decrease in *State Government Education* reflects a reporting anomaly. The monthly survey of employers or, in this case, colleges and universities, asks for the count of workers for the week of the 12<sup>th</sup>. Some schools may not have opened or had not hired all their part-time employees by September 12, thereby affecting the employment count. October data should provide a more con-

clusive picture in the year-over-year state education employment trend.

The loss of 800 jobs in *Food Processing* was in the *Canned, Frozen, & Preserved Fruits, Vegetables & Food Specialties* sector. The loss of jobs is industry-wide and not just related to one or two employers. The market has softened, reducing the demand and thus the number of workers needed.

Since September 1999 the number of jobs have significantly increased in *Services* (up 7,800 jobs), *Local Government* (up 3,500 jobs), *Retail Trade* (up 3,300 jobs), and *Construction* (up 2,900 jobs). The majority of the growth in *Services* occurred in *Business Services* and *Health Services*. The additional 3,100 new jobs in *Business Services* reflects the growth of the temporary personnel supply agencies and call centers.

Both *Local Government Education* and *Local Government Administration* have experienced an increase in jobs since September 1999. Over 50 percent of the growth was in education as the number of school age children increased, resulting in the need for more teachers and support personnel. The demand for more services at the county and city level resulted in more administration jobs, up 1,500.

The year-over-year growth in *Retail Trade* was largely in *General Merchandise Stores* (up 1,300) and *Food Stores* (up 1,000). The growth in *General Merchandise Stores* reflects the expansion of Wal-Mart's Superstores across southern Idaho. Recently, four new stores have opened, a current one is being upgraded to a superstore, one is under construction, and one is on the drawing boards. The growth in *Food Stores* also reflects the expansion of Albertson's and WinCo across the state.

The increase in the number of jobs in *Construction* is because of the growth in the urban areas. Idaho's population continues to increase in urban areas.

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State Table 2: Nonfarm Wage and Salary Employment--State of Idaho

BY PLACE OF WORK	Sept 2000	Aug 2000	Sept 1999	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs	570,100	565,100	554,400	0.9	2.8
GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	120,100	120,600	119,400	-0.4	0.6
<b>Mining</b>	2,600	2,600	2,700	0.0	-3.7
Metal Mining	1,300	1,300	1,400	0.0	-7.1
<b>Construction</b>	41,600	41,900	38,700	-0.7	7.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>	75,900	76,100	78,000	-0.3	-2.7
Durable Goods	46,700	47,100	48,100	-0.8	-2.9
Lumber & Wood Products	11,700	11,900	14,100	-1.7	-17.0
Logging	2,200	2,300	2,900	-4.3	-24.1
Sawmills & Planing Mills	4,000	4,100	4,800	-2.4	-16.7
Wood Buildings & Mobile Homes	1,300	1,400	1,700	-7.1	-23.5
Other Lumber & Wood Products	4,200	4,100	4,700	2.4	-10.6
Stone, Clay, Glass & Concrete Products	1,600	1,600	1,600	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products, exc. Machinery & Transportation Equip.	3,200	3,100	3,100	3.2	3.2
Industrial & Commercial Machinery & Computer Equipment	10,500	10,700	10,400	-1.9	1.0
Electronic & Other Electrical Equip. & Components, Exc., Computer	13,700	13,700	12,800	0.0	7.0
Transportation Equipment	2,000	2,100	2,500	-4.8	-20.0
Other Durable Goods	4,000	4,000	3,600	0.0	11.1
Nondurable Goods	29,200	29,000	29,900	0.7	-2.3
Food Processing	17,200	16,900	18,000	1.8	-4.4
Canned, Frozen, & Preserved Fruits, Vegetables & Food Specialties	9,900	9,800	10,700	1.0	-7.5
Paper Products	2,300	2,300	2,300	0.0	0.0
Printing, Publishing & Allied Products	5,400	5,400	5,100	0.0	5.9
Chemicals & Allied Products	2,200	2,200	2,300	0.0	-4.3
Other Nondurable Goods	2,100	2,200	2,200	-4.5	-4.5
SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	450,000	444,500	435,000	1.2	3.4
<b>Transportation, Communications, &amp; Utilities</b>	28,100	27,500	27,400	2.2	2.6
Transportation	17,900	17,200	17,400	4.1	2.9
Railroad	1,500	1,500	1,500	0.0	0.0
Motor Freight Transportation & Warehousing	10,200	9,900	10,100	3.0	1.0
Communications	6,200	6,300	6,000	-1.6	3.3
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	4,000	4,000	4,000	0.0	0.0
<b>Trade</b>	142,500	142,500	138,700	0.0	2.7
Wholesale Trade	33,100	32,800	32,600	0.9	1.5
Durable Goods	14,900	15,000	14,800	-0.7	0.7
Nondurable Goods	18,200	17,800	17,800	2.2	2.2
Retail Trade	109,400	109,700	106,100	-0.3	3.1
Building Materials, Hardware, Garden Supply & Manuf. Home Dealers	7,000	7,200	6,600	-2.8	6.1
General Merchandise Stores	12,600	12,600	11,300	0.0	11.5
Food Stores	20,500	20,600	19,500	-0.5	5.1
Automotive Dealers & Gasoline Service Stations	12,600	12,600	12,200	0.0	3.3
Eating & Drinking Places	37,900	37,900	37,600	0.0	0.8
<b>Finance, Insurance &amp; Real Estate</b>	23,500	23,800	23,500	-1.3	0.0
Banking	7,600	7,700	7,300	-1.3	4.1
<b>Services</b>	146,500	146,900	138,700	-0.3	5.6
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	9,100	10,000	8,900	-9.0	2.2
Personal Services	4,200	4,200	4,200	0.0	0.0
Business Services	30,000	29,700	26,900	1.0	11.5
Amusement and Recreation Services	6,900	7,700	6,900	-10.4	0.0
Health Services	36,200	36,200	35,000	0.0	3.4
Hospitals	11,800	11,800	11,300	0.0	4.4
Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management, & Related Services	17,900	18,000	16,700	-0.6	7.2
<b>Government</b>	109,400	103,800	106,700	5.4	2.5
Federal Government	14,300	15,200	13,200	-5.9	8.3
State & Local Government	95,100	88,600	93,500	7.3	1.7
State Government	27,100	25,800	29,000	5.0	-6.6
Education	12,800	11,600	14,700	10.3	-12.9
Administration	14,300	14,200	14,300	0.7	0.0
Local Government	68,000	62,800	64,500	8.3	5.4
Education	36,700	31,600	34,700	16.1	5.8
Administration	31,300	31,200	29,800	0.3	5.0

1-Preliminary Estimate

2-Estimates include all fullorparttime wage and salary workers who worked or received pay in the following industry groups during the pay period ending nearest the 12th of the month.

DATA PREPARED IN COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS

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## State Table 3: Economic Indicators

	September 2000	August 2000	September 1999	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
IDAHO LABOR FORCE <sup>(1)</sup>					
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	676,400	673,900	656,400	0.4	3.0
Unemployment	31,200	30,200	32,600	3.3	-4.3
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	4.6	4.5	5.0		
Total Employment	645,200	643,700	623,800	0.2	3.4
<b>Unadjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	678,600	681,000	658,900	-0.4	3.0
Unemployment	25,200	27,300	26,500	-7.7	-4.9
Percent of Labor Force Unemployed	3.7	4.0	4.0		
Total Employment	653,400	653,700	632,400	0.0	3.3
U.S. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE <sup>(2)</sup>	3.9	4.1	4.2		
U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX <sup>(2)</sup>					
Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (CPIW)	170.4	169.3	164.7	0.6	3.5
All Urban Consumer (CPIU)	173.7	172.8	167.9	0.5	3.5
AGRICULTURE					
Agriculture Employment	40,030	40,790	40,700	-1.9	-1.6
Operators	9,010	9,010	9,010	0.0	0.0
Unpaid Family	680	670	680	1.5	0.0
Hired Workers	30,340	31,110	31,010	-2.5	-2.2
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE					
<b>Claims Activities</b>					
Initial Claims <sup>(3)</sup>	4,303	7,076	4,499	-39.2	-4.4
Weeks Claimed <sup>(4)</sup>	29,240	36,283	28,743	-19.4	1.7
<b>Benefit Payment Activities <sup>(5)</sup></b>					
Weeks Compensated	23,730	34,661	24,011	-31.5	-1.2
Total Benefit \$ Paid	4,698,348	6,599,659	4,341,863	-28.8	8.2
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	\$197.99	\$190.41	\$180.83	4.0	9.5
Covered Employers	39,052	38,722	37,860	0.9	3.1
Total Benefit \$ Paid During Last 12 Months <sup>(4)</sup>	\$103,771,559	\$103,362,358	\$107,774,254	0.4	-3.7

(1) Preliminary Estimate

(2) Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

(3) Includes all entitlements/programs on Instate and Interstate Agent, New, and Additional Claims

(4) Includes all entitlements/programs, Instate and Interstate Agent

(5) Includes all entitlements/programs, Total Labor Activities

## HOURLY AND EARNINGS

	Average Weekly Earnings*			Average Weekly Hours			Average Hourly Earnings		
	Sep-00	Aug-00	Sep-99	Sep-00	Aug-00	Sep-99	Sep-00	Aug-00	Sep-99
Mining	609.96	606.76	564.42	40.8	39.4	40.9	14.95	15.40	13.80
Construction	684.51	607.76	630.80	40.1	38.2	38.0	17.07	15.91	16.60
Total Manufacturing	550.27	547.22	550.43	38.4	38.7	39.8	14.33	14.14	13.83
Lumber & Wood Products	503.36	529.20	502.71	35.2	37.8	39.0	14.30	14.00	12.89
Food & Kindred Products	480.68	453.98	474.33	39.4	37.8	40.3	12.20	12.01	11.77
Communications	720.78	688.47	760.49	42.2	41.3	41.9	17.08	16.67	18.15
Electric, Gas, & Sanitary Services	930.49	918.03	756.61	41.3	41.9	38.9	22.53	21.91	19.45
Trade	346.28	321.78	319.93	29.8	30.5	29.9	11.62	10.55	10.70
Wholesale Trade	509.75	514.21	539.11	37.1	37.1	36.5	13.74	13.86	14.77
Retail Trade	299.71	268.06	256.76	27.7	28.7	28.0	10.82	9.34	9.17

DATA PREPARED IN  
COOPERATION WITH THE BUREAU  
OF LABOR STATISTICS

\* These average earnings are computed on a gross basis and reflect changes in premium pay for overtime and late shift work as well as changes in basic hourly and incentive wage.



# PANHANDLE

BENEWAH, BONNER, BOUNDARY, KOOTENAI & SHOSHONE COUNTIES

## LABOR FORCE & EMPLOYMENT

The Panhandle's seasonally adjusted unemployment rate edged up from 8.5 percent in August to 8.6 percent in September because the *Lumber & Wood Products* industry remains depressed. In addition, two Internet companies laid off workers between August and September.

High fire danger this summer caused forest authorities to impose hoot owl restrictions and to limit logging and other forest activities. However, rain in September allowed them to lift the restrictions, and some lumber mills that laid-off workers this summer brought their crews back to work. Many loggers returned to work, as well. Consequently, *Lumber & Wood Products* employment increased by 340 jobs between August and September. However, it was 500 jobs lower than in September 1999.

Decreased logging and mill activity also reduced employment at *Transportation* and *Wholesale Trade* operations serving the wood products industry. The layoffs and uncertainty about what the future holds for the lumber industry slowed retail spending in lumber-dependent communities during recent months.

The rest of the Panhandle's economy continues to thrive. *Communications & Utilities* added 100 jobs at the Verizon order-processing centers in Coeur d'Alene between September 1999 and September 2000. All other *Manufacturing*, *Retail Trade*, *Services*, and *Government* employment enjoyed solid growth. *Construction* employment in September was 2.9 percent lower than the record level of September 1999 and 0.8 percent lower than September 1998, but still exceeded employment in every other September of the booming 1990s.

## AREA DEVELOPMENTS

### Benewah County

- Valley Vista recently began a \$1.1 million expansion at its St. Maries

Panhandle Table 1: Labor Force & Employment

	Sept 2000	August 2000	Sept 1999	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	92,040	89,510	90,160	2.8	2.1
Unemployed	7,910	7,620	7,350	3.8	7.6
% of Labor Force Unemployed	8.6%	8.5%	8.2%		
Total Employment	84,130	81,890	82,810	2.7	1.6
<b>Unadjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	91,120	90,840	89,390	0.3	1.9
Unemployed	5,760	5,630	5,310	2.3	8.5
% of Labor Force Unemployed	6.3%	6.2%	5.9%		
Total Employment	85,360	85,210	84,080	0.2	1.5
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**	68,520	67,580	67,600	1.4	1.4
<b>Goods-Producing Industries</b>	15,090	14,570	15,620	3.6	-3.4
Mining	980	1,000	1,030	-2.0	-4.9
Construction	5,270	5,150	5,430	2.3	-2.9
Manufacturing	8,840	8,420	9,160	5.0	-3.5
Lumber & Wood Products	4,210	3,870	4,710	8.8	-10.6
All Other Manufacturing	4,630	4,550	4,450	1.8	4.0
<b>Service-Producing Industries</b>	53,430	53,010	51,980	0.8	2.8
Transportation	1,550	1,610	1,580	-3.7	-1.9
Communication & Utilities	1,150	1,120	1,050	2.7	9.5
Wholesale Trade	2,310	2,300	2,240	0.4	3.1
Retail Trade	15,760	15,840	15,390	-0.5	2.4
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2,550	2,600	2,510	-1.9	1.6
Service & Miscellaneous	16,990	17,360	16,430	-2.1	3.4
Government Administration	8,050	8,160	7,840	-1.3	2.7
Government Education	5,070	4,020	4,940	26.1	2.6

\*\*Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

care center, where it employs 120 people. Mountain View Construction began the expansion in July and expects to finish by the fall of 2001. The care center will add an aquatic therapy pool with underwater treadmills and water jets, private rooms, lounges, and office space at the nursing home and the behavioral care unit. St. Maries is the headquarters of Valley Vista, the nonprofit organization that operates care centers in Sandpoint and three southern Idaho communities in addition to St. Maries.

- Peet Shoe Dryer in St. Maries employs 27 people, making it the largest manufacturer in Benewah County not classified as a *Lumber & Wood Products* operation. Peet's makes electric appliances to dry boots and shoes, which are popular with loggers and other people who spend a lot of time outdoors. Peet's recently introduced a portable dryer that runs on propane.



## Kootenai County

- Wal-Mart plans to build a 184,400-square-foot super-center north of Interstate 90 in Post Falls that will employ 300 people. It will open the discount center, including a grocery store, at Pines Road and Mullan Avenue in the fall of 2001.
- Albertson's latest trend—service stations next to their grocery stores—has arrived in North Idaho. The Albertson's store in Hayden soon will add a 2,000-square-foot fuel center, with eight gasoline pumps and a convenience store. It will employ 10 people. The Albertson's store that anchors the Ironwood Mall in Coeur d'Alene may also open an Albertson's Express fuel center between Schlotsky's Deli and Jack in the Box.
- Coldwater Creek, the Sandpoint-based mail-order company recently moved its 340 Coeur d'Alene call center employees. Formerly at leased quarters in the old Forest Service building on Ironwood Drive, they moved to a new building in the high-tech park north of Hecla Mining's corporate headquarters in late July. Increases in sales, particularly on the Internet, are keeping the call center busy as it enters the Christmas shopping season.
- Software-engineering company RADSoft moved from Phoenix to Coeur d'Alene in June. The company, now located at 322½ Sherman Avenue, provides programming and training services for Java software development. Its owner, John Goodsen, grew up in Mullan in Shoshone County.
- Triple Play, an entertainment complex that opened in Hayden in July, will expand during the next few months. Currently, Triple Play's bowling alley, miniature golf course, restaurant, video arcade, and other activities employ 70 people. Triple Play is adding a 33,000-square-foot inflatable dome with a golf driving range, batting cages, two indoor soccer areas, and a 32-foot climbing wall.
- Rathdrum's rapid growth is confirmed by the news that it soon will have a McDonald's. A new 32,000-square-foot McDonald's restaurant will open before Christmas near the intersection of Highways 41 and 53. Rathdrum's population grew 113.3 percent from 2,014 in April 1990 to 4,295 in 1999.
- Coeur d'Alene recently welcomed the following new businesses: Montessori, Messes & Magic School, a preschool and kindergarten on Miller Avenue; Silver Mountain Sports, a store associated with the Kellogg ski resort selling skis, snowmobiles, and accessories at 1602 Sherman Avenue; Salon Bella Dona, a full-service

beauty salon at 211 Lakeside Avenue; Casa de Oro, a Mexican restaurant in the former Pelican's Restaurant space on Highway 95; and a Gottschalk's department store in the former 44,500-square-foot Lamont's space at the Silver Lake Mall.

- New businesses in Post Falls include Scottish Knitwear, an outlet selling woolen clothing at the Post Falls Factory Stores; and Applebee's Neighborhood Bar and Grill, a restaurant at 1760 Schneidmiller Avenue.
- Other new businesses in Kootenai County include the Pizza Factory, a restaurant at the Prairie Shopping Center just off Highway 95 in Hayden.

## Shoshone County

- Tele-Servicing Innovations (TSI) recently announced it would bring up to 200 jobs to the Silver Valley. TSI plans to open a call center at the Silver Valley Industrial Park under development in Smelterville. The Panhandle Area Council (PAC) is building a 10,000-square-foot building there, which it will lease to TSI. When the building is completed in early 2001, TSI will move into the center. In the meantime, it is hiring 40 Silver Valley residents to work in temporary quarters in Coeur d'Alene, and has arranged for North Idaho Community Express (NICE) buses to take commuters from the Silver Valley to Coeur d'Alene. Once it moves into the Silver Valley Industrial Park, the TSI call center will increase to 120 jobs. Two years from now, it could employ as many as 200 people. Starting pay will begin at \$9 per hour. Interested job seekers may apply through Silver Valley Job Service.

TSI is the first of many potential tenants for the industrial park. Eventually, PAC will add a business incubator and a childcare center to serve employees of TSI and the park's other tenants. The Silver Valley Economic Development Corporation, the economic development organization that recruits businesses to the area, is looking for tenants for the industrial park.

TSI, based in Idaho Falls, operates call centers in Idaho Falls, Burley, and Salmon. It also recently announced it would open a call center in Grangeville in the next few

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# SEAPORT

NORTH CENTRAL IDAHO : CLEARWATER, IDAHO, LATAH, LEWIS, & NEZ PERCE COUNTIES

SeaportTable 1: Labor Force & Employment Nez Perce County, Idaho, and Asotin County, Washington					
	Sept 2000	August 2000	Sept 1999	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE					
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	33,770	34,510	35,410	-2.1	-4.6
Unemployment	1,490	1,460	1,310	2.1	13.7
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.4	4.2	3.7		
Total Employment	32,280	33,050	34,100	-2.3	-5.3
<b>Unadjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	33,430	34,300	35,130	-2.5	-4.8
Unemployment	1,110	1,220	970	-9.0	14.4
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.3	3.6	2.8		
Total Employment	32,320	33,080	34,160	-2.3	-5.4
JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**	24,950	25,080	26,220	-0.5	-4.8
<b>Goods-Producing Industries</b>	5,010	5,240	5,720	-4.4	-12.4
Mining & Construction	1,160	1,310	1,540	-11.5	-24.7
Manufacturing	3,850	3,930	4,180	-2.0	-7.9
Food Processing	70	90	180	-22.2	-61.1
Lumber & Wood Products	710	720	800	-1.4	-11.3
Paper Products	1,770	1,800	1,850	-1.7	-4.3
All Other Manufacturing	1,300	1,320	1,350	-1.5	-3.7
<b>Service-Producing Industries</b>	19,940	19,840	20,500	0.5	-2.7
Transportation	1,350	1,340	1,340	0.7	0.7
Communications & Utilities	250	250	270	0.0	-7.4
Wholesale Trade	1,150	1,140	1,080	0.9	6.5
Retail Trade	5,170	5,320	5,330	-2.8	-3.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,340	1,380	1,440	-2.9	-6.9
Services	6,820	6,680	7,080	2.1	-3.7
Government Administration	1,800	1,860	1,790	-3.2	0.6
Government Education	2,060	1,870	2,170	10.2	-5.1
*Preliminary Estimate					
**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month					

Enterprises alone have contributed the largest increase in employment and earnings since the inception of gaming on the reservation in 1996. The study found that Nez Perce tribal enterprises grew from \$4 million in earnings impacts in 1995 to \$15.7 million in 2000, an increase of nearly 300 percent. Gaming operations at the Clearwater River Casino near Lewiston provided more than \$10.5 million in earnings and 819 jobs. Retail sales accounted for nearly \$4 million in earnings and 267 jobs resulting from the Express stores in Lewiston and Kamiah. Other tribal interests such as mining, forest and land enterprises totaled more than \$1 million and 55 jobs.

## AREA DEVELOPMENTS : CLEARWATER COUNTY

- Fueled by the shutdown of the Jaype Plywood mill in Pierce, the unemployment rate in Clearwater County soared to 22.1 percent in September. Because of high unemployment and labor shortages around the state, companies outside of the area are examining Clearwater County's labor force for applicants. However, many of the jobs require people either to move or commute away from their homes. Consequently, local govern-

ment and business committees are looking at ways to stimulate the local economy by supporting existing business, recruiting new business, and building the infrastructure needed for an industrial park.

#### Idaho County

- Columbia Grain, one of the Camas Prairies largest grain storage and shipping companies, will cut back two of its four full-time plants, idling 11 employees. Beginning November 1<sup>st</sup>, the full time work force on the Camas Prairie will be reduced from 25 to 14 and the plants at Nezperce and Cottonwood will be downsized to seasonal operations. At these locations, workers will be hired only during harvest. Full-sized operation offices will remain open in Grangeville and Craigmont.
- Complementary Medicine has opened at 219 Pine Street in Grangeville. The new business will offer consultations and training in nutrition, mediation, holistic health, and acupuncture. According to the owners, their aim is to promote a lifestyle that creates long-term wellness. The business receives referrals from area doctors but walk-ins are welcomed.
- Lincare, out of Clarkston, Washington, has opened an office at Grangeville's White Horse Business Center. The home oxygen and respiratory services company travels to patient's homes upon referral from doctors to provide oxygen and breathing-related products.

#### Lewis County

- Bear Paw, a new and used shop, is now open in Craigmont. Racks of second-hand clothing, collectables and toys fill the showroom located in the old Wooden Joys building on Main Street.
- This year's harvest is complete, and record yields for soft white wheat have been recorded. Some growers are reporting up to 130 bushels of wheat per acre and the winter wheat yields in general were up 20 to 30 percent. According to the Washington and Idaho Wheat Commissions, this year's crop was one of the largest on record, harvested from the smallest acreage in two decades. The prices are, however, the lowest they have been in 25 years.

#### Latah County

- The Pullman-Moscow Regional Airport has installed a \$1 million transponder landing system (TLS). The TLS is the latest in precision-landing equipment and guides commercial pilots in inclement weather, such as heavy rain, whipping winds, thick fog or snow storms. The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) paid for the installation of the TLS through a special

fund jointly supported by congressional delegations from Idaho and Washington. The FAA saw the location of the airport as an ideal site to install the new technology because of the challenges of installing precision-landing systems at airports with limited space and very little flat land.

- The city of Moscow is renovating the old 1912 Moscow High School Building into a community center. The city bought the building from the Moscow School District in 1997. Since that time, an anonymous donor has given \$2 million to turn the building into a community center.
- Construction on the long-awaited biotechnology building at the University of Idaho in Moscow should be complete by next spring. The project began last October. The new facility will add to the school's credibility and help to attract new staff to lead cutting-edge research in the biotechnology field in the 21<sup>st</sup> century.

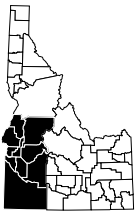
#### Nez Perce County

- Regence Blue Shield of Idaho is moving a majority of its executive team out of Lewiston in the next four to five years but expects growth in other areas will make the payroll larger in Lewiston.
- Blount Incorporated laid off 76 workers from October 9<sup>th</sup> to November 6<sup>th</sup>. The decision was related to inventory at distributors, said Darrel Inman, senior vice-president of operations for the sporting equipment group in Lewiston, even though consumer buying patterns are constant.
- Potlatch No.1 Federal Credit Union has closed one of its locations at 3113 East Main Street in Lewiston. Built in 1964, the branch was the credit union's oldest. Transactions at the branch had fallen from being 32 percent of the credit union's overall business two years ago to 15 percent currently, said Chris Loseth, president and chief executive officer.

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# TREASURE VALLEY

ADA, ADAMS, BOISE, CANYON, ELMORE, GEM, OWYHEE, PAYETTE, VALLEY, & WASHINGTON COUNTIES

## LABOR FORCE & EMPLOYMENT

The September seasonally adjusted unemployment rate for the Boise City Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA) was 3.1 percent, as shown in Treasure Valley Table 1. The rate is unchanged from August 2000, and was down seven-tenths of a percentage point from the September 1999 rate of 3.8 percent. The number of employed persons and unemployed persons in the Boise City MSA dropped by 100 individuals each, lowering the *Civilian Labor Force* to 242,700 individuals in September. Over the year, the number of unemployed persons dropped by 1,300 individuals or 14.8 percent while the number of employed individuals grew by 11,700 to 235,200. The *Civilian Labor Force* increased 4.5 percent or 10,400 individuals.

The Boise City MSA *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* increased by 900 from August 2000, and increased 10,000 jobs from one year ago. *Goods-Producing Industries* experienced a significant loss of 700 jobs over the month. Job growth was nonexistent in *Goods-Producing Industries* in September with only *Fabricated Metal Manufacturing*, *Transportation Equipment Manufacturing*, and all *Nondurable Goods Manufacturing* holding employment steady from the August figures. Job losses were experienced in *Construction & Mining*, *Industrial & Computer Machinery & Computer Equipment*, *Electronic & Other Electronic Equipment & Component Manufacturing*.

*Service-Producing Industries* experienced an increase of 1,600 jobs over the month. Job increases in *Retail Trade*, *Health Services*, *State Government Education*, and *Local Government Education* outpaced the job losses in *Gas & Sanitary Services*, *Du-*

Treasure Valley Table 1: Boise MSA Labor Force & Employment  
(Ada and Canyon counties)

	Sept 2000	August 2000	Sept 1999	% Change Last Month	Last Year
<b>INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>					
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	242,700	242,900	232,300	-0.1	4.5
Unemployment	7,500	7,600	8,800	-1.3	14.8
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.1	3.1	3.8		
Total Employment	235,200	235,300	223,500	0.0	5.2
<b>Unadjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	240,600	243,200	230,200	-1.1	4.5
Unemployment	6,600	7,100	7,700	-7.0	-14.3
% of Labor Force Unemployed	2.7	2.9	3.3		
Total Employment	234,000	236,100	222,500	-0.9	5.2
<b>JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK</b>					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**	223,600	222,700	213,600	0.4	4.7
<b>GOODS-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b>					
<b>Mining &amp; Construction</b>	54,100	54,800	52,800	-1.3	2.5
<b>Manufacturing</b>	17,000	17,300	16,100	-1.7	5.6
Durable Goods	37,100	37,500	36,700	-1.1	1.1
Lumber & Wood Products	28,400	28,800	28,000	-1.4	1.4
Wood Buildings & Mobile Homes	3,500	3,500	3,900	0.0	-10.3
Other Lumber & Wood Products	1,000	1,000	1,300	0.0	-23.1
Fabricated Metal Products	2,500	2,500	2,600	0.0	-3.8
Ind. & Comm. Mach. & Computer Equip.	1,400	1,400	1,300	0.0	7.7
Electronic & Other Elect. Equip. & Comp.	8,200	8,300	8,100	-1.2	1.2
Transportation Equipment	11,600	11,800	10,900	-1.7	6.4
Other Durable Goods	1,700	1,700	1,900	0.0	-10.5
Nondurable Goods	2,000	2,400	1,900	-4.8	5.3
Food Products	8,700	8,700	8,700	0.0	0.0
Canned Cured & Frozen Foods	5,800	5,800	5,900	0.0	-1.7
Printing, Pub. & Allied Products	2,100	2,100	2,200	0.0	-4.5
Other Nondurable Goods	2,000	2,000	1,900	0.0	5.3
Other Nondurable Goods	900	900	900	0.0	0.0
<b>SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES</b>					
<b>Trans, Comm. &amp; Public Utilities</b>	169,500	167,900	160,800	1.0	5.4
Transportation	11,600	11,600	11,100	0.0	4.5
Comm. & Elec, Gas & Sanitary Services	6,800	6,700	6,400	1.5	6.3
<b>Trade</b>	4,800	4,900	4,700	-2.0	2.1
Wholesale Trade	55,900	55,400	51,600	0.9	8.3
Durable Goods	13,400	13,400	12,800	0.0	4.7
Nondurable Goods	7,700	7,800	7,400	-1.3	4.1
Retail Trade	5,700	5,600	5,400	1.8	5.6
General Merchandise Stores	42,500	42,000	38,800	1.2	9.5
Foods Stores	5,300	5,000	4,100	6.0	29.3
Eating & Drinking Places	8,200	8,100	7,500	1.2	9.3
Other Retail Trade	15,200	14,900	13,800	2.0	10.1
<b>Finance, Insurance, &amp; Real Estate</b>	13,800	14,000	13,400	-1.4	3.0
<b>Services</b>	11,500	11,700	11,500	-1.7	0.0
Business Services	58,400	58,500	55,300	-0.2	5.6
Health Services	14,600	14,600	13,900	0.0	5.0
Hospitals	16,500	16,300	15,600	1.2	5.8
Eng., Acct., Res., Mgmt., & Related	7,800	7,600	7,100	2.6	9.9
Other Services	4,400	4,400	4,000	0.0	10.0
<b>Government</b>	22,900	23,200	21,800	-1.3	5.0
Federal Government	32,100	30,700	31,300	4.6	2.6
State Government	4,700	4,700	4,900	0.0	-4.1
Education	11,800	11,100	11,300	6.3	4.4
Administration	4,000	3,300	3,600	21.2	11.1
Local Government	7,800	7,800	7,700	0.0	1.3
Education	15,600	14,900	15,100	4.7	3.3
Administration	9,800	9,000	9,600	8.9	2.1
	5,800	5,900	5,500	-1.7	5.5

SOURCE: Idaho Department of Labor, Research & Analysis Bureau

able Goods Trade, Other Retail Trade, Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate, Other Services, and Local Government Administration. The largest increases were noted in Local and State Government Education primarily because teachers, aides, and other school employees went back to work in September after the summer vacation. A total of 1,500 jobs were added in those industries over the past month alone.

#### SPECIAL TOPICS:

##### Treasure Valley Population Booms

The Boise City MSA was ranked as fourth fastest growing of 276 metropolitan areas in the nation, according to 1999 population estimates recently released by the Census Bureau. The area has grown 37.9 percent in the past decade, with only Las Vegas, NV and metropolitan areas surrounding Laredo and McAllen, TX growing faster than the Boise City MSA. Meridian is by far the fastest growing city in the state with a growth rate of 76.6 percent since 1990. Other Treasure Valley cities showing steady growth since 1990 include Nampa at 31.2 percent, Caldwell at 11.8 percent, and Boise at 8.3 percent. Population information for other Treasure Valley cities and other areas within Idaho is located in the F.Y.I. section at the end of this newsletter.

##### BOISE MAYOR'S STATE OF THE CITY ADDRESS

Boise City Mayor Brent Coles gave his eighth annual State of the City Address on October 28. Mayor Coles stated, "Boise is well on its way to becoming the 'new American city' that cares about families and neighborhoods." The Mayor announced three new initiatives to emphasize the fight on drug abuse. They include the creation of a non-profit organization to help businesses implement drug-free workplace policies, a revolving loan fund to help homeowners and landlords clear properties of methamphetamines, and a team to help Police Chief Don Pierce investigate and close down meth labs. Coles discussed the recent annexation of land in southwest Boise, and the controversial efforts to outlaw nude dancing. He also highlighted the transportation needs of the city, including the need to restore rail service to connect metro economies in the Treasure Valley as well as link Boise to other Northwest cities such as Portland.

##### AREA DEVELOPMENTS

##### Boise City MSA

- Chevron Corp. has announced plans to acquire Texaco, Inc. for \$34 billion. The newly formed company will be called ChevronTexaco Corp., and will make the business the fourth-largest oil company in the

world. The combined company will cut about 7 percent, or 4,000 workers, from its workforce and save an estimated \$1.2 billion annually. Representatives say that the workforce cutbacks should not affect the local area because most stations are privately owned. Both companies still need approval from their shareholders and federal regulators before the deal can move forward.

- Wells Fargo and First Security Bank have announced an expansion of First Security's call and loan documentation center in Boise. The expansion could add 122 new jobs initially and likely more jobs in the future. The call center will become part of the Wells Fargo Phone Bank, and will handle phone banking tasks such as consumer deposits, debit cards, and unsecured lines and loans as well as sell products and services.
- Alaska Airlines, Inc. recently announced plans to build a new reservations service center in Boise in 2001. The new one-story, 14,400 square-foot call center will be constructed on West Overland Road near the Maple Grove intersection. The center will answer calls regarding travel reservations and give departure and arrival schedules and other flight information. About 200 people will be employed at the Alaska Air Boise call center.
- Micron Technology, Inc. announced plans to buy out Kobe Steel's interest in KMT Semiconductor Ltd. in October. Kobe Steel is Micron's Japanese partner. Micron already owns 25 percent of the company and has agreed to pay \$125 million for the other 75 percent. Micron company officials state that the purchase will help increase its output of Dynamic Random Access Memory (DRAMs), and its presence in Japan will strengthen Micron as a global player in the industry.
- Construction has begun on the new Wal-Mart Supercenter on Fairview Avenue next to the Texas Roadhouse restaurant. The 206,347 square-foot store will employ about 500 people when it opens in March. The Garden City Council also approved a plan for a Wal-Mart Supercenter at the corner of Glenwood and State Streets in Boise. Construction should begin at the end of the year, with an opening date of fall 2001. Wal-Mart has no future plans for construction of additional supercenters in the Treasure Valley once these stores open in 2001.
- Garden City Planning and Zoning Commission ap-

proved plans for a shopping center to be built next to the planned Wal-Mart Supercenter on State Street and Glenwood. The Cottonwood Plaza, a 104,000 square-foot shopping center, would showcase a natural-rock façade and fountains. No tenants are lined up for the Plaza at this time.

- Ground was broken on the new Meridian Police Department facility to be built on Watertower Lane in October. The 35,000 square-foot police station will quadruple the amount of space that is currently available for its officers and staff. The proposed two-story structure will include a large room that could be used for public meetings, and short-term holding cells. The Police Department hopes to be in the new building by October 2001.
- Several new businesses have recently joined anchor store Shopko in the new Crossroads Plaza in Meridian at Eagle Road and Fairview Avenue. Office Depot held a grand opening for its newest store, while Shepler's Western Wear, Bed, Bath & Beyond, Old Navy, GNC and Applebee's Neighborhood Bar & Grill are also open there. Bath & Body Works and Famous Footwear will open this month.
- Karcher Mall's \$3.2 million renovation project is expected to be complete by November 20, 2000. The interior renovation work is complete, and a new main entrance sign, parking lot lights, and other signs are being completed and erected now. No new anchor tenants have been announced, although negotiations are being made and an announcement is expected in a few weeks. There are several vacancies within the mall, but spokespersons for Karcher Mall expect that once larger tenants are announced, many smaller merchants will be drawn to the site and the spaces will be filled.
- Macs Hobby & Craft Superstore opened its newly built 44,000 square-foot facility in Nampa in early October. The new building is located at 2121 Caldwell Boulevard, next to JB's Restaurant. This is the second Macs for the Treasure Valley, and the new Nampa store has created about 100 new jobs for the area.
- Ashley Furniture held a grand opening in late September for its new Caldwell location. The building, formerly Blacker's Complete Home Furnishings, is located on the Boulevard across from WalMart. Ashley Furniture is the fifth largest furniture company in the world and has a large selection of af-

fordable furniture. The site also has design consultants and a play area for children.

- Persons and Alsip funeral chapels have merged into Alsip and Persons Funeral Chapel in Nampa. The newly merged business will operate at 404 10<sup>th</sup> Street South, Alsip's current location. The current business is, and the former two funeral chapels were, affiliated with Carriage Services which takes care of the administrative tasks and gives the funeral chapel the opportunity for additional training and networking opportunities.
- YMCA officials have approved the Western Canyon Youth Club in Caldwell to become a YMCA affiliate. The long-term vision is to have a full-facility family YMCA in Caldwell that serves the entire spectrum of that community. Construction of the new facility may take 12 months, and could be operational in as soon as two years, although no formal timeline has been announced.
- Albertson College of Idaho's Business Leaders 500 Fall Business Seminar was held on the Caldwell campus on October 11. The seminar focused on e-commerce, successful recruiting, international trade, and raising venture capital for a business. Speakers from various companies spoke on their experiences with these topics to a group of 100 business professionals and students.

#### Adams County

- In early October, the Boise Cascade Community Park was officially opened. Park signs were designed and placed at the park. A new entranceway and dedication sign were created and the original leveling and seeding has been completed. City volunteers are to be thanked for all of their hard work thus far on the project. Also, the Federal Aid in Sport Fish Restoration (SFR) Program has donated \$20,000 to the Adams County Recreation District to use towards the construction of a pond. The pond would provide irrigation water for the park and double as a fishery that will be stocked with rainbow trout by the Idaho Fish and Game Department. The pond is expected to be complete by next summer.

#### Elmore County

- The Steele-Reese Education Center, a multi-media facility that will conduct environmental and astronomical education programs, was dedicated at the Bruneau Sand Dunes State park on October 13. The

new education center is located adjacent to the observatory and will offer interpretive programs for the park and telescope. The park will now provide extensive programs on the natural history and wildlife of the park, as well as astronomical studies. Future plans for the park include expanding observatory capabilities and eventually adding a solar system walkway and professional research staff. Also planned is an activity center that would give students a "hands on" approach to learn more about the wildlife that live in the area and the unique environmental conditions that created the park.

#### Gem County

- Central, "Your Rental Purchase Store" held a ribbon-cutting ceremony in early October. Central offers furniture for rent or purchase and is located in the old Dales furniture building on the corner of Main Street and Washington Avenue in Emmett.
- In August, Agustin and Olga Contreras opened La Perla Mexican Store on the corner of Main Street and Hayes Avenue in Emmett. The store offers a wide variety of items including Mexican music, movies in Spanish, (rented and/or sold), groceries, fashions for adults and children, and other items unique to Mexican culture. The store is also an outlet for Mexico Express Wire Service, where money, pictures, letters, and other items may be wired through the shop to Mexico.
- Michele et Amis and café Amore recently opened at the corner of Washington Avenue and Main Street in Emmett. Michele et Amis features antiques, collectibles, primitives, dolls, and furniture, while Café Amore, the espresso café located inside the shop, features espresso, candy-covered coffee beans, prioulette, biscotti, cinnamon rolls, bagels, and other treats.

#### Owyhee County

- Main Street Supply opened in Marsing on October 2. The store is located next to Old and New to You on 221 Main Street. The store specializes in Purina feeds for horses, dogs, cats, and sheep; as well as tarps, pitchforks, and other livestock supplies. Rich Dixon and Steve Coiteux, owners, hope to carry horse supplies in the future.

#### Valley County

- The McCall Job Service has moved from its location in Village Square to a new facility on Highway 55 on the southern edge of town. After 21 years at the

Village Square Office, the Job Service has a new, larger facility that will house both Job Service and Health & Welfare. The agencies share an entrance foyer, public restrooms, a conference room, staff restrooms, a mechanic room and a break room. The new address is 299 South 3<sup>rd</sup> Street and is located next to the Super 8 Lodge. The phone number remains the same: (208) 634-7102. An Open House is scheduled for Wednesday, November 29th from 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

- Idaho Power recently announced that its McCall office has become an operations center, handling construction work and emergency response only. The news release stated that the office will no longer be able to process electricity bill payments. Customers who wish to pay in person may visit the following pay stations: Paul's Market (McCall), Dorrie's Department Store (Cascade), and Farmer's Supply (Council).
- A new building is planned for next year in New Meadows that will house the Meadows Valley Ambulance Service and the Meadows Valley Rural Fire Protection District. The two agencies have joined to build an emergency services building to house ambulances and fire trucks. The facility will be located along U.S. 95 at the west end of downtown adjacent to the New Meadows Senior Citizens Center. Final architectural drawings are expected this fall and construction is expected to begin in the spring. Completion of the facility is projected to be Fall 2001.

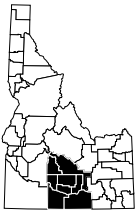
#### Washington County

- Fruits & Vegetables With A Peel opened in June in Weiser. The produce merchant is located along Weiser's new U.S. 95 alternate route in a polygon building that was built last spring. Also recently opening in Weiser was Perceptions Custom Embroidery.

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# MAGIC VALLEY

BLAINE, CAMAS, CASSIA, GOODING, JEROME, LINCOLN, MINIDOKA, & TWIN FALLS COUNTIES

Magic Valley Table 1: Labor Force & Employment Twin Falls, Jerome, and Gooding counties					
	Sept 2000	August 2000	Sept 1999	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
<b>INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>					
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	47,480	47,090	47,390	0.8	0.2
Unemployment	1,950	1,540	2,120	26.6	-8.0
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.1	3.3	4.5		
Total Employment	45,530	45,550	45,270	0.0	0.6
<b>Unadjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	48,560	49,070	48,460	-1.0	0.2
Unemployment	1,580	1,750	1,710	-9.7	-7.6
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.3	3.6	3.5		
Total Employment	46,980	47,320	46,750	-0.7	0.5
<b>JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK</b>					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**	37,610	37,790	37,520	-0.5	0.2
<b>Goods-Producing Industries</b>	7,920	7,920	7,600	0.0	4.2
Mining & Construction	2,230	2,280	2,200	-2.2	1.4
Manufacturing	5,690	5,640	5,400	0.9	5.4
Durable Goods	800	800	790	0.0	1.3
Nondurable Goods	4,890	4,840	4,610	1.0	6.1
Food Processing	3,890	3,840	3,570	1.3	9.0
All Other Nondurable Goods	1,000	1,000	1,040	0.0	-3.8
<b>Service-Producing Industries</b>	29,690	29,870	29,920	-0.6	-0.8
Transportation, Comm., & Utilities	3,060	2,870	2,920	6.6	4.8
Wholesale Trade	2,410	2,430	2,550	-0.8	-5.5
Retail Trade	7,490	7,700	8,420	-2.7	-11.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,410	1,410	1,440	0.0	-2.1
Services	8,890	9,070	8,540	-2.0	4.1
Government Administration	3,760	3,820	3,580	-1.6	5.0
Government Education	2,670	2,570	2,470	3.9	8.1
*Preliminary Estimate					
**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month					

tance that feedlots must be "set back" from water sources, roads, etc. The county planners have been asked by University of Idaho extension agents to study the Minnesota Odor from Feedlots Setback Estimation Tool program, which estimates the needed setback distances from animal production sites. This would ensure a useful tool to promote consistency in county decisions.

- The Jules Harrison Auto Dealerships in Twin Falls have a new owner. Gregg Middlekauff, who owned Middlekauff Lincoln-Mercury in Salt Lake City from 1982 to 1999, purchased the dealerships in four locations: Jules Harrison Ford on Blue Lakes Boulevard North in Twin Falls, Jules Harrison Ford on South Broadway in Buhl, and Theisen Motors at both Main Avenue East and the Magic Valley Mall in Twin Falls. Mr. Middlekauff sold his Salt Lake dealership to the Ford Motor Company in a 13-dealership buyout by the automaker in the Salt Lake Valley. For the time being, the names will remain the same.



- Lamb-Weston, Inc., one of Twin Falls' largest employers, recently hired 14 workers from the Pierce-Weippe area of Clearwater County in northern Idaho. The workers were permanently displaced when the Potlatch Corporation closed the Jaype timber mill in Pierce. The workers possess skills needed by the potato-processing giant such as maintenance and mechanical skills that are in tight supply in the Magic Valley labor market. Other Magic Valley businesses have expressed interest in the Jaype workers, and a Job Fair was held on November 16<sup>th</sup> in Orofino for interested employers.
- The College of Southern Idaho has announced plans to take the lead in the effort to regionalize economic development in the Magic Valley. C.S.I. will immediately begin recruitment efforts aimed at attracting and hiring a qualified regional economic development coordinator. The C.S.I. plan is two-fold: begin cooperative economic development in Twin Falls and Jerome; and then determine if a valley-wide entity would be effective to market the Magic Valley to new and expanding employers. The impetus for this plan was provided by the recent findings of the Atlanta-based Lockwood-Greene Consulting study. It advocated creating a six-county, professional organization for economic development and a regional coordinator. C.S.I. has begun the recruitment process for a regional coordinator and hopes to have someone on the job in the next 60 days.
- On October 1<sup>st</sup>, the Twin Falls Old Towne Business Improvement District and the Downtown Business Improvement District merged to become Historic Old Towne Twin Falls. As a result, the office of Executive Director Tim Jones has been moved from the second floor of the First Security Bank building on Main Street to a more accessible location at 113 Shoshone Street North.

#### Jerome, Gooding, Lincoln, Blaine, and Camas Counties

- The City of Jerome has chosen a new city administrator to fill the position vacated when Jon Cecil resigned at the end of July. The new administrator, Travis Rothweiler, comes to Jerome from Bozeman, Montana. Mr. Rothweiler earned his masters degree in public administration in 1998 from the University of Montana. As an intern, he worked for a member of the United States Senate and for the City of Bozeman. Since his graduation, he has been employed

by the Montana House of Representatives. City engineer Scott Bybee acted as interim city administrator until a Mr. Rothweiler was hired. Mr. Bybee will continue to be the city administrator for six months, with Mr. Rothweiler functioning as his assistant, so that a smooth transition can take place.

- The City of Hailey is now a certified Gem Community after two years work and study by the Hailey Chamber of Commerce's Economic Development Committee. The city is now eligible for matching grants of up to \$10,000 for the implementation of an economic development strategy. The community lists economic diversification and workforce development as its top priorities.

#### Cassia and Minidoka Counties

- Excel, Inc. has chosen Burley for its new operation where it will manufacture structurally engineered panels (SEP's). The SEP's are the brainchild of Del Loney, and are manufactured wood panels that are more structurally sound than stick lumber. Loney's company will manufacture the item, which is unlike any previously engineered panel. Built with spars and ribs, like an airplane wing, the panels will be able to span areas without supporting joists, as the joists interlock through the panels. The company hopes to be up and running at its new location at the old Valley Warehouse at 839 Albion Avenue by the end of the month. It will initially employ five workers per shift and run three shifts.
- The Mini-Cassia Development Commission has hired Mechelle McFarland as its new economic development coordinator. McFarland is a 1985 graduate of Minico High School and has taken classes at Boise State University, Utah State University, and Wesleyan University. McFarland served as a part-time interim coordinator for the commission before being chosen as the permanent coordinator. She has already assumed her responsibilities.

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# BANNOCK, BEAR LAKE, BINGHAM, CARBOU, FRANKLIN, ONEIDA, & POWER COUNTIES

## LABOR FORCE & EMPLOYMENT

Southeast Idaho Table 1 shows that the Pocatello Metropolitan Statistical Area's (MSA) seasonally adjusted unemployment rate dipped two-tenths of a percentage point in September 2000. It decreased to 4.2 percent from August's revised rate of 4.4 percent. The unemployment rate decrease is the result of increased employment in farming, retail trade, and education.

*Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* jumped 4.3 percent in September, adding 1,440 jobs in the MSA. The number of jobs in the *Goods-Producing Industries* stayed the same from August to September 2000 at 5,150 as *Construction* lost 70 jobs and *Manufacturing* gained 70 jobs. The most dramatic change was in the *Service-Producing Industries*, which increased 5.1 percent, adding 1,440 jobs. Most increases occurred in *Government Education* as schools opened for the 2000-2001 school year. *Wholesale and Retail Trade* gained 240 jobs because of three major hiring occurrences: Gattschalks opened and many former Lamonts workers went to work for Gattschalks, and Walmart and Fred Meyer began hiring for their new superstores. Job growth in the retail sector should remain robust through the end of the year, as Walmart and Fred Meyer open their superstores and all retail outlets move into the holiday season.

From one year ago *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* increased 4.8 percent, climbing from 32,980 in September 1999 to 34,560 in September 2000. *Services* lead job growth at 12.3 percent (900 jobs), mostly the result of the new Convergys Customer Support Center and businesses' increased use of temporary staffing services. *Government Administration* had the second-highest percentage increase at 8.4 percent (270 jobs) over the year and most of that growth can be attributed to census activity in the area. *Construction* was third in percentage growth rate at

Southeast Idaho Table 1: Labor Force & Employment  
Pocatello City MSA (Bannock County)

	Sept 2000	August 2000	Sept 1999	% Change From Last Month	% Change From Last Year
<b>INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>					
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	42,390	41,520	40,960	2.1%	3.5%
Unemployment	1,780	1,820	2,170	-2.2%	-18.0%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	4.2	4.4	5.3		
Total Employment	40,610	39,700	38,790	2.3%	4.7%
<b>Unadjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	42,080	40,840	40,600	3.0%	3.6%
Unemployment	1,510	1,770	1,820	-14.7%	-17.0%
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.6	4.3	4.5		
Total Employment	40,570	39,070	38,780	3.8%	4.6%
<b>JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK</b>					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**	34,560	33,120	32,980	4.3%	4.8%
<b>Goods-Producing Industries</b>					
Mining & Construction	2,130	2,200	2,010	-3.2%	6.0%
Manufacturing	3,020	2,950	2,910	2.4%	3.8%
<b>Service-Producing Industries</b>					
Transportation, Comm., & Utilities	1,810	1,810	1,890	0.0%	-4.2%
Wholesale Trade	1,500	1,480	1,450	1.4%	3.4%
Retail Trade	7,420	7,200	7,150	3.1%	3.8%
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,630	1,650	1,620	-1.2%	0.6%
Services	8,200	8,100	7,300	1.2%	12.3%
Government Administration	3,490	3,630	3,220	-3.9%	8.4%
Government Education	5,360	4,100	5,430	30.7%	-1.3%

\*Preliminary Estimate

\*\*Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month

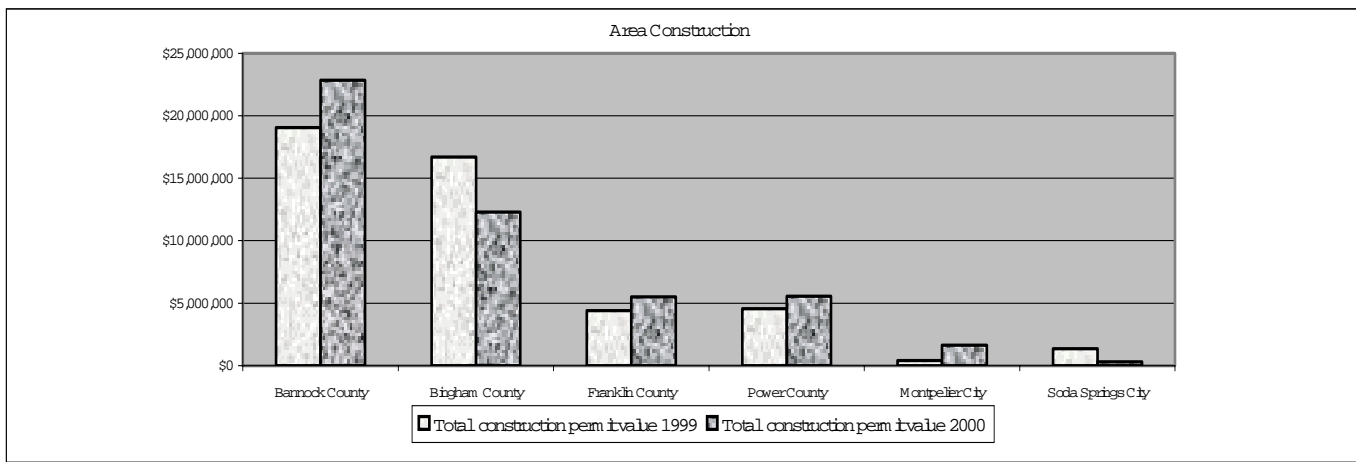
6.0 percent (120 jobs) because of commercial and road construction throughout the area.

## SPECIAL TOPIC: AREA CONSTRUCTION

According to First Security Bank's *Idaho Construction Report*, during the first six months of the year 2000 Southeast Idaho construction increased 3.5 percent totaling more than \$48 million. Based on construction permit value, nonresidential construction increased 121.5 percent over the first six months of last year, while residential construction fell 27.8 percent. In comparison, total statewide construction increased at a slower rate of 2.1 percent, nonresidential construction grew at a slower rate of 0.4 percent, but residential construction outpaced the area with a growth rate of 2.5 percent.

Graph 1 shows a county breakdown of construction activity for the first six months of 2000 compared to the first six months of 1999.

In **Bannock County**, construction increased 19.9 percent in the first half of 2000 over the first half of 1999. That growth was exclusively in nonresidential construction, which increased 216.3 percent. It was due to the construction of the new Fred Meyer Super Store, a new professional office complex off of Buckskin Road, the new Farm Bureau Headquarters Office, an expansion at Walmart, and various other projects throughout the county. Residential construction dipped 18.8 percent, most likely because of higher interest rates.



**Bingham County's** total construction dipped 26.5 percent in the first half of 2000 from the first half of 1999 decreasing more than \$4 million. Both residential and non-residential construction declined. What appears to be a large decline in construction activity in the county may well be just a break in activity after several years of large construction projects throughout the county. Weather changes may also have delayed the start of construction projects this year.

Construction of the first business in Preston's Industrial Park, Bear River Publishing, drove January through June 2000 nonresidential construction growth in **Franklin County** up 23.8 percent over the first half of 1999. However, after an extremely large increase in residential construction in the beginning of 1999, it dropped by about \$2.5 million during the first half of 2000. The decline may be because of higher interest rates, but is most likely because weather delayed the start of construction projects.

**Power County's** total construction during the first six months of 2000 increased 22.7 percent over the first six months of 1999. While residential construction fell, the building of a new high school, emergency services building, and a county shop added to nonresidential construction this year.

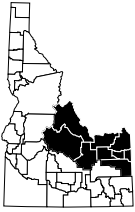
Construction in **Montpelier City** for the first six months of 2000 increased in both residential and nonresidential construction over the first six months of 1999. During the first six months of 1999 there was no residential construction in the city while in the first six months of 2000 residential construction totaled \$565,000.

Construction data for **Soda Springs City** is not reflective of the amount of construction in the area since it does not contain county data. Residential and nonresidential construction declined during the first half of the year 2000 from the first half of the year 1999. However a large commercial construction project (approximately \$120 million) for Agrium and FMC began this year in Caribou County, creating a large increase in construction activity in the area.

## AREA ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS

- A groundbreaking ceremony was held in Pocatello for the L.E. and Thelma E. Stephens Performing Arts Center. Construction of the \$24 million complex will begin next spring. The center will be located at the upper portion of Bartz Field on the Idaho State University Campus. The 111,000 square-foot facility will house a concert hall with rehearsal facilities, a thrust stage theatre, an experimental black-box theatre, an exterior plaza, ISU Theatre Department offices, and a main building lobby with space for exhibits and gatherings.
- Home Depot has announced plans to build a home improvement retail store in Chubbuck. The 115,000 square-foot store will be located near the Pine Ridge Mall and should open during the summer of 2001.
- Construction of the new Shoshone-Bannock Tribes' Exit 80 Truck Stop in Fort Hall, which replaces the old TP Gas Station, is nearly complete. The \$2.2 million facility, which should open around Thanksgiving, has six additional diesel pumps and an additional 2,000 square-feet of space in the convenience store.
- Farm Credit Services in Blackfoot is building a new facility. Completion of the project is expected by the end of November. The new facility is located south of their old location on West Judicial. McDonald Insurance has purchased the old building.
- Leisa's Sandwiches opened on State Street between Oneida and First South in Preston. The 50s style soda shop offers sandwiches, ice cream, Italian sodas, and sells decorative baskets.

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# NORTHEAST IDAHO

BONNEVILLE, BUTTE, CLARK, CUSTER, FREMONT, JEFFERSON, LEMHI, MADISON, & TETON COUNTIES

Northeast Idaho Table 1: Labor Force & Employment Bonneville, Bingham, Butte, & Jefferson counties					
	Sept 2000	August 2000	Sept 1999	% Change From	
				Last Month	Last Year
<b>INDIVIDUALS BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE</b>					
<b>Seasonally Adjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	84,520	84,700	80,220	-0.2	5.4
Unemployment	2,480	2,560	3,000	-3.1	-17.3
% of Labor Force Unemployed	2.9	3.0	3.7		
Total Employment	82,040	82,140	77,220	-0.1	6.2
<b>Unadjusted</b>					
Civilian Labor Force	85,410	85,440	81,120	0.0	5.3
Unemployment	2,640	3,370	3,160	-21.7	-16.5
% of Labor Force Unemployed	3.1	3.9	3.9		
Total Employment	82,770	82,070	77,960	0.9	6.2
<b>JOBS BY PLACE OF WORK</b>					
Nonfarm Payroll Jobs**	65,270	64,410	61,900	1.3	5.4
<b>Goods-Producing Industries</b>	10,690	10,690	9,430	0.0	13.4
Mining & Construction	5,730	5,700	4,320	0.5	32.6
Manufacturing	4,960	4,990	5,110	-0.6	-2.9
Food Processing	2,580	2,590	2,780	-0.4	-7.2
Ind. & Com. Mach. & Computer Equip.	580	580	510	0.0	13.7
All Other Manufacturing	1,800	1,820	1,820	-1.1	-1.1
<b>Service-Producing Industries</b>	54,580	53,720	52,470	1.6	4.0
Transportation, Comm., & Utilities	2,410	2,350	2,290	2.6	5.2
Wholesale Trade	6,330	6,320	6,080	0.2	4.1
Retail Trade	11,870	11,900	11,390	-0.3	4.2
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	1,920	1,960	1,880	-2.0	2.1
Services	21,580	21,830	20,630	-1.1	4.6
Government Administration	5,560	5,130	5,130	8.4	8.4
Government Education	4,910	4,230	5,070	16.1	-3.2
*Preliminary Estimate					
**Full- or part-time jobs of people who worked for or received wages in the pay period including the 12th of the month					

year, and from *Government Administration (Local)* as the Eastern Idaho State Fair hired staff for the yearly event. *Services* decreased by 250 jobs as *Nonprofit Organizations* showed a decline when Boy Scout camps came to a close.

From September of last year, *Nonfarm Payroll Jobs* increased by 5.4 percent, or 3,370 jobs. *Goods-Producing Industries* and *Service-Producing Industries* showed increases of 1,260 and 2,110 jobs, respectively. *Construction* contributed the most out of individual industries, with an increase of 1,410 jobs, or 32.6 percent. As in previous months, this mostly came from the *Special Trades* sector with an increase of 1,030 jobs. Another large industry increase was seen in *Services*, as an increase of 950 jobs came mostly from *Engineering, Accounting, Research, Management, & Related Services; Business Services; and Amusement & Recreation Services*. The tightening labor market from new business additions, healthy economic times, and restored funding for research projects at the INEEL has helped to feed these numbers.

## AREA DEVELOPMENTS

### Bonneville County

- The Little Deli moved over a block after 12 years in its Eastern Avenue location in Idaho Falls. In mid-October, it opened its doors in the newly renovated O.E. Bell building on Walnut Street. The deli is now serving a

new menu including steaks, hamburgers, and pasta. It also offers table service and has a large banquet room. The new location will allow it to prepare catered orders out of the same location instead of their homes.

- Mrs. Powell's Cinnamon Rolls is opening its second Idaho Falls location at 1855 W. Broadway. This makes store number three for Gayle and Dick Powell, with other locations at the Grand Teton Mall in Idaho Falls and another location in Boise. The Powells serve cinnamon rolls, soups, breads, sandwiches, and salads.
- Karnation, a lingerie store, renovated its building at Skyline in September to more than double the showroom floor and add another changing room. It is now able to expand the merchandise line and offers clothing running in size from small/petite to 4X.
- Zions First National Bank opened another branch in Ammon inside the Albertson's grocery store located at the Ammon Towne Square (1901 S. 2500 East). It is a full-service branch providing consumer products and loans, business loans and accounts, safe deposit boxes, and a night depository for businesses. It will be open from 9 a.m. to 7 p.m. Monday through Friday and 9 a.m. to 4 p.m. on Saturdays.
- The second Quizno's Classic Subs franchise in the area will be on the corner of Broadway and River Parkway near the Snake River Greenbelt. It should be open by the first of the year. Dane Watkins is behind the remodeling, along with a renovation of the 8,000 square feet of property next to it. That property houses The Cuttery and KWIS Radio, which will receive new exterior aesthetics, a new roof, and relocation of utilities to underground for better access to the properties. Additional office and retail space will be available in the renovation.
- Oakridge Furniture is opening a second store at the First Street Heilig-Meyers location. It should be open by November 1. With 51,000 square feet, the store will be able to offer a larger merchandise line and will also have a 14,000 square-foot warehouse. The Oakridge Furniture on East Anderson will remain in business and carry a more exclusive line of furnishings.
- Electrical Wholesale Supply Co. recently broke ground for a new store and warehouse on Sunnyside Road and McNeil Drive, next door to Old Faithful Beverage Co. and across the road from Miles Willard Technologies. The facility will accommodate more customers with better parking, the new shipping and receiving area will be larger, and more warehouse space will allow for a larger inventory.

#### Butte County

- Argonne National Laboratory-West was awarded a fuel-treatment project that will run for the next 7 to 12 years. Nuclear fuel must be treated to separate and stabilize the sodium within it before it leaves the state of Idaho to be put in the underground repository. The treatment process took three years for Argonne to develop and was chosen as the best method after several others were studied.

#### Custer County

- Stanley now has a secondary school thanks to a building donation from Salmon River Emergency Clinic and private funding sources. The building sits on 10 acres of land and an additional 30 acres are available if additions need to be created. This saves students a long bus ride into Challis to receive their education.
- The Thompson Creek Mine in Challis laid-off 39 people in October. This was its fourth layoff in the last 10 years. The mine produces molybdenum, a metal used for strengthening steel. There are roughly 125 people left at the mine. It is expected to shut down completely in the next four to five years.
- Pioneer Newspapers, a Seattle-based newspaper chain, recently purchased the Standard Journal Inc. of Rexburg and the Fremont County Herald Chronicle of St. Anthony. It doesn't expect to make any large changes in the near future, and the paper will still be published on the same schedule as it was under the old owners.

#### Lemhi County

- The Mahoney Family Safety Center just celebrated an open house at 901 Main Street in Salmon. The center will help provide crisis intervention, direct advocacy on legal and personal issues, women's support groups, counseling, a safe haven for victims of domestic violence and referral assistance. It will also offer a lending library and a 24-hour crisis hotline. The telephone number is 756-3146 and the 24-hour hotline is 940-0600.
- Salmon is planning a Salmon Valley Innovation and Business Center to be located on Main Street. It would house 10 start-up or existing businesses that could accommodate up to 10 to 12 workers each. Businesses have already been identified that need expansion, and Pete Stasiak, the Economic Development Director, said it could be 67 percent filled if opened today. The city is in the process of applying for needed grants and soliciting funding for the \$2.2 million project.

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## 1999 City Population Estimates

The U.S. Bureau of the Census recently released July 1, 1999, population estimates for Idaho cities. Shown in FYI Table 7: Idaho City Populations for 1990, 1998, & 1999 and contains the following information—city; county; April 1, 1990 population; July 1, 1998 population; July 1, 1999 population; numeric and percent change 1990–1999; and numeric and percent change 1998–1999. A complete list of city population estimates from April 1, 1990 to July 1, 1999 can be found at: <http://www.labor.state.id.us/lmi/econ-ind/lincitypop.htm>.

### HIGHLIGHTS OF THE POPULATION CHANGES

- Fifteen cities had 1999 a population greater than 10,000 (FYI Table 1)
- Warm River is the smallest city with a 1999 population of 11
- Nine cities added more than 500 people between 1998 and 1999 (FYI Table 2)
- Two cities lost more than 50 people between 1998

and 1999 – Sugar City lost 87, and Moscow lost 130

- Four cities experienced a population growth of 10 percent or more and 6 cities grew between 5 and 10 percent between 1998 and 1999 (FYI Table 3)
- Twenty-three cities add more than 1,200 people between April 1990 and July 1999 (FYI Table 4)
- Seventeen cities lost population between April 1990 and July 1999 (FYI Table 5)
- Four cities lost more than 50 people between April 1990 and July 1999—Downey lost 51, Mullen lost 66, Kellogg lost 81, and Wallace 124
- Seven cities experienced a population growth of 100 percent or more and 8 cities grew between 50 and 100 percent between April 1990 and July 1999 (FYI Table 6).

FYI Table 1

Cities with Population Greater than 10,000:  
1999

City	County	July 1, 1999
Boise	Ada	168,370
Pocatello	Bannock & Power	52,781
Idaho Falls	Bonneville	48,627
Nampa	Canyon	46,125
Twin Falls	Twin Falls	34,316
Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai	33,659
Lewiston	Nez Perce	30,597
Meridian	Ada	27,690
Caldwell	Canyon	23,373
Moscow	Latah	19,905
Post Falls	Kootenai	16,892
Rexburg	Madison	16,088
Mountain Home	Elmore	10,743
Blackfoot	Bingham	10,563
Garden City	Ada	10,312

FYI Table 2

Population Growth Greater than 500

City	County	July 1, 1998	July 1, 1999	Number Change 98-99
Nampa	Canyon	43,503	46,125	2,622
Meridian	Ada	25,572	27,690	2,118
Boise	Ada	166,704	168,370	1,666
Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai	32,690	33,659	969
Eagle	Ada	8,863	9,746	883
Post Falls	Kootenai	16,111	16,892	781
Caldwell	Canyon	22,698	23,373	675
Kuna	Ada	3,797	4,449	652
Twin Falls	Twin Falls	33,778	34,316	538

**FYITable 3**  
Population Growth Greater than 5 %

City	County	July 1, 1998	July 1, 1999	Percent Change 98-99
Hamer	Jefferson	80	101	26.3%
Carey	Blaine	451	541	20.0%
Kuna	Ada	3,797	4,449	17.2%
Eagle	Ada	8,863	9,746	10.0%
Meridian	Ada	25,572	27,690	8.3%
Middleton	Canyon	2,645	2,826	6.8%
Rathdrum	Kootenai	4,044	4,295	6.2%
Nampa	Canyon	43,503	46,125	6.0%
State Line	Kootenai	34	36	5.9%
Hayden	Kootenai	8,685	9,181	5.7%

**FYITable 4**  
Population Growth Greater than 1,200

City	County	April 1, 1990	July 1, 1999	Percent Change 90-99
Boise	Ada	135,15	168,370	33,220
Meridian	Ada	10,220	27,690	17,470
Nampa	Canyon	29,899	46,125	16,226
Post Falls	Kootenai	7,675	16,892	9,217
Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai	24,480	33,659	9,179
Pocatello	Bannock &	46,091	52,781	6,690
Twin Falls	Twin Falls	28,095	34,316	6,221
Eagle	Ada	4,577	9,746	5,169
Caldwell	Canyon	18,930	23,373	4,443
Idaho Falls	Bonneville	44,235	48,627	4,392
Hayden	Kootenai	4,867	9,181	4,314
Garden City	Ada	6,893	10,312	3,419
Mountain Home	Elmore	8,173	10,743	2,570
Kuna	Ada	2,130	4,449	2,319
Lewiston	Nez Perce	28,309	30,597	2,288
Rathdrum	Kootenai	2,014	4,295	2,281
Sandpoint	Bonner	5,292	7,520	2,228
Hailey	Blaine	3,681	5,577	1,896
Rexburg	Madison	14,347	16,088	1,741
Ammon	Bonneville	4,973	6,453	1,480
Chubbuck	Bannock	7,834	9,257	1,423
Moscow	Latah	18,630	19,905	1,275
Payette	Payette	5,842	7,053	1,211

**FYITable 5**  
Population Loss

City	County	April 1, 1990	July 1, 1999	Number Change 90-99
Clayton	Custer	26	25	-1
Lava Hot	Bannock	411	403	-8
Wardner	Shoshone	320	306	-14
Smelterville	Shoshone	464	444	-20
Inkom	Bannock	776	754	-22
Arino	Bannock	311	284	-27
Potlatch	Latah	785	757	-28
Ashton	Fremont	1,126	1,098	-28
Osburn	Shoshone	1,570	1,539	-31
Sugar City	Madison	1,248	1,215	-33
Genesee	Latah	722	683	-39
Idona	Bonneville	1,129	1,084	-45
Rupert	Minidoka	5,931	5,884	-47
Downey	Bannock	629	578	-51
Mullan	Shoshone	763	697	-66
Kellogg	Shoshone	2,570	2,489	-81
Wallace	Shoshone	1,144	1,020	-124

**FYITable 6**  
Population Growth Greater than 50 %

City	County	April 1, 1990	July 1, 1999	Percent Change 90-99
Carey	Blaine	105	541	415.2%
Hamer	Jefferson	23	101	339.1%
Meridian	Ada	10,220	27,690	170.9%
Post Falls	Kootenai	7,675	16,892	120.1%
Rathdrum	Kootenai	2,014	4,295	113.3%
Eagle	Ada	4,577	9,746	112.9%
Kuna	Ada	2,130	4,449	108.9%
Victor	Teton	302	601	99.0%
Hayden	Kootenai	4,867	9,181	88.6%
Crouch	Boise	67	107	59.7%
Horseshoe	Boise	643	1,020	58.6%
Nampa	Canyon	29,899	46,125	54.3%
Idaho City	Boise	333	513	54.1%
Hailey	Blaine	3,681	5,577	51.5%
Middleton	Canyon	1,868	2,826	51.3%



# FYI Table 7

# Idaho City Population: 1990, 1998 & 1999

Source: Bureau of the Census, City Population Estimates released 10/20/00.

City	County	April 1, 1990	July 1, 1998	July 1, 1999	Percent Change 90-99	Percent Change 90-99	Percent Change 98-99	Percent Change 98-99
Aberdeen	Bingham	1,403	1,577	1,590	187	13.3%	13	0.8%
Acequia	Minidoka	106	116	117	11	10.4%	1	0.9%
Abon	Cassia	302	336	341	39	12.9%	5	1.5%
American Falls	Power	3,779	4,281	4,271	492	13.0%	-10	-0.2%
Ammon	Bonneville	4,973	6,186	6,453	1,480	29.8%	267	4.3%
Arco	Butte	1,027	1,100	1,098	71	6.9%	-2	-0.2%
Arimo	Bannock	311	285	284	-27	-8.7%	-1	-0.4%
Ashton	Fremont	1,126	1,113	1,098	-28	-2.5%	-15	-1.3%
Athol	Kootenai	339	475	492	153	45.1%	17	3.6%
Atomic City	Bingham	25	26	26	1	4.0%	0	0.0%
Bancroft	Caribou	391	417	406	15	3.8%	-11	-2.6%
Basalt	Bingham	397	442	444	47	11.8%	2	0.5%
Bellevue	Blaine	1,313	1,577	1,578	265	20.2%	1	0.1%
Blackfoot	Bingham	9,721	10,520	10,563	842	8.7%	43	0.4%
Bliss	Gooding	185	220	220	35	18.9%	0	0.0%
Bloomington	Bear Lake	186	195	195	9	4.8%	0	0.0%
Boise	Ada	135,150	166,704	168,370	33,220	24.6%	1,666	1.0%
Bonnert Ferry	Boundary	2,196	2,403	2,404	208	9.5%	1	0.0%
Bovill	Latah	237	243	242	5	2.1%	-1	-0.4%
Buhl	Twin Falls	3,565	3,870	3,865	300	8.4%	-5	-0.1%
Burley	Cassia &	8,806	9,458	9,522	716	8.1%	64	0.7%
Butte City	Butte	59	63	63	4	6.8%	0	0.0%
Caldwell	Canyon	18,930	22,698	23,373	4,443	23.5%	675	3.0%
Cambridge	Washington	412	496	500	88	21.4%	4	0.8%
Carey	Blaine	105	451	541	436	415.2%	90	20.0%
Cascade	Valley	866	1,036	1,004	138	15.9%	-32	-3.1%
Castleford	Twin Falls	171	181	181	10	5.8%	0	0.0%
Challis	Custer	1,073	1,071	1,074	1	0.1%	3	0.3%
Chubbuck	Bannock	7,834	9,080	9,257	1,423	18.2%	177	1.9%
Clark Fork	Bonner	444	598	609	165	37.2%	11	1.8%
Clayton	Custer	26	25	25	-1	-3.8%	0	0.0%
Clifton	Franklin	228	272	279	51	22.4%	7	2.6%
Coeur d'Alene	Kootenai	24,480	32,690	33,659	9,179	37.5%	969	3.0%
Cottonwood	Idaho	875	1,004	1,004	129	14.7%	0	0.0%
Council	Adams	831	974	979	148	17.8%	5	0.5%
Craigmont	Lewis	547	617	608	61	11.2%	-9	-1.5%
Crouch	Boise	67	102	107	40	59.7%	5	4.9%
Cublesac	Nez Perce	285	315	317	32	11.2%	2	0.6%
Dalton Gardens	Kootenai	1,879	2,383	2,413	534	28.4%	30	1.3%
Dayton	Franklin	357	439	450	93	26.1%	11	2.5%

# FYI Table 7 (cont.) Idaho City Population: 1990, 1998 & 1999

Source: Bureau of the Census, City Population Estimates released 10/20/00.

City	County	April 1, 1990	July 1, 1998	July 1, 1999	Percent Change 90-99	Percent Change 90-99	Percent Change 98-99	Percent Change 98-99
Deary	Latah	581	593	589	8	1.4%	-4	-0.7%
Decb	Cassia	295	317	321	26	8.8%	4	1.3%
Dietrich	Lincoln	127	155	158	31	24.4%	3	1.9%
Donnelly	Valley	135	165	161	26	19.3%	-4	-2.4%
Dover	Bonner	307	399	405	98	31.9%	6	1.5%
Downey	Bannock	629	583	578	-51	-8.1%	-5	-0.9%
Driggs	Teton	849	936	945	96	11.3%	9	1.0%
Drummond	Fremont	37	42	42	5	13.5%	0	0.0%
Dubois	Clark	420	501	515	95	22.6%	14	2.8%
Eagle	Ada	4,577	8,863	9,746	5,169	112.9%	883	10.0%
East Hope	Bonner	208	279	284	76	36.5%	5	1.8%
Eden	Jerome	309	356	356	47	15.2%	0	0.0%
Elk River	Clearwater	149	150	149	0	0.0%	-1	-0.7%
Emmett	Gem	4,658	5,499	5,565	907	19.5%	66	1.2%
Fairfield	Camas	371	387	395	24	6.5%	8	2.1%
Ferdinand	Idaho	135	141	140	5	3.7%	-1	-0.7%
Fernan Lake	Kootenai	169	222	229	60	35.5%	7	3.2%
Filer	Twin Falls	1,575	1,777	1,800	225	14.3%	23	1.3%
Firth	Bingham	424	449	448	24	5.7%	-1	-0.2%
Franklin	Franklin	476	561	577	101	21.2%	16	2.9%
Fruitland	Payette	2,494	3,225	3,374	880	35.3%	149	4.6%
Garden City	Ada	6,893	9,849	10,312	3,419	49.6%	463	4.7%
Genesee	Latah	722	693	683	-39	-5.4%	-10	-1.4%
Georgetown	Bear Lake	536	566	574	38	7.1%	8	1.4%
Glenns Ferry	Elmore	1,319	1,398	1,389	70	5.3%	-9	-0.6%
Gooding	Gooding	2,858	3,197	3,171	313	11.0%	-26	-0.8%
Grace	Caribou	969	1,032	1,007	38	3.9%	-25	-2.4%
Grand View	Owyhee	330	422	431	101	30.6%	9	2.1%
Grangeville	Idaho	3,230	3,385	3,377	147	4.6%	-8	-0.2%
Greenleaf	Canyon	658	817	830	172	26.1%	13	1.6%
Hagerman	Gooding	633	807	838	205	32.4%	31	3.8%
Hailey	Blaine	3,681	5,526	5,577	1,896	51.5%	51	0.9%
Hamer	Jefferson	23	80	101	78	339.1%	21	26.3%
Hansen	Twin Falls	866	958	960	94	10.9%	2	0.2%
Harrison	Kootenai	230	287	293	63	27.4%	6	2.1%
Hauser	Kootenai	397	525	540	143	36.0%	15	2.9%
Hayden	Kootenai	4,867	8,685	9,181	4,314	88.6%	496	5.7%
Hayden Lake	Kootenai	285	421	427	142	49.8%	6	1.4%
Hazelton	Jerome	405	447	444	39	9.6%	-3	-0.7%
Heyburn	Minidoka	2,650	2,898	2,922	272	10.3%	24	0.8%

# FYI Table 7 (cont.) Idaho City Population: 1990, 1998 & 1999

Source: Bureau of the Census, City Population Estimates released 10/20/00.

City	County	April 1, 1990	July 1, 1998	July 1, 1999	Percent Change 90-99	Percent Change 90-99	Percent Change 98-99	Percent Change 98-99
Hollister	Twin Falls	138	168	169	31	22.5%	1	0.6%
Homedale	Owyhee	2,018	2,434	2,450	432	21.4%	16	0.7%
Hope	Bonner	99	125	126	27	27.3%	1	0.8%
Horseshoe	Boise	643	980	1,020	377	58.6%	40	4.1%
Huetter	Kootenai	83	104	107	24	28.9%	3	2.9%
Idaho City	Boise	333	494	513	180	54.1%	19	3.8%
Idaho Falls	Bonneville	44,235	48,548	48,627	4,392	9.9%	79	0.2%
Inkom	Bannock	776	758	754	-22	-2.8%	-4	-0.5%
Iona	Bonneville	1,129	1,096	1,084	-45	-4.0%	-12	-1.1%
Iwin	Bonneville	129	152	156	27	20.9%	4	2.6%
Island Park	Fremont	159	177	176	17	10.7%	-1	-0.6%
Jerome	Jerome	6,573	7,483	7,569	996	15.2%	86	1.1%
Juliaetta	Latah	490	499	498	8	1.6%	-1	-0.2%
Kamiah	Idaho & Lewis	1,157	1,322	1,304	147	12.7%	-18	-1.4%
Kellogg	Shoshone	2,570	2,516	2,489	-81	-3.2%	-27	-1.1%
Kendrick	Latah	325	332	330	5	1.5%	-2	-0.6%
Ketchum	Blaine	2,585	2,769	2,765	180	7.0%	-4	-0.1%
Kimberly	Twin Falls	2,328	2,658	2,680	352	15.1%	22	0.8%
Kooskia	Idaho	719	791	792	73	10.2%	1	0.1%
Kootenai	Bonner	325	429	436	111	34.2%	7	1.6%
Kuna	Ada	2,130	3,797	4,449	2,319	108.9%	652	17.2%
Lapwai	Nez Perce	909	944	942	33	3.6%	-2	-0.2%
Lava Hot	Bannock	411	404	403	-8	-1.9%	-1	-0.2%
Leadore	Lemhi	74	86	85	11	14.9%	-1	-1.2%
Lewiston	Nez Perce	28,309	30,590	30,597	2,288	8.1%	7	0.0%
Lewisville	Jefferson	463	542	554	91	19.7%	12	2.2%
Mackay	Custer	571	571	571	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Malad City	Oneida	2,043	2,276	2,245	202	9.9%	-31	-1.4%
Mala	Cassia	171	184	187	16	9.4%	3	1.6%
Marsing	Owyhee	792	930	946	154	19.4%	16	1.7%
McCall	Valley	2,270	3,227	3,191	921	40.6%	-36	-1.1%
McCammon	Bannock	722	763	768	46	6.4%	5	0.7%
Melba	Canyon	240	310	318	78	32.5%	8	2.6%
Menan	Jefferson	641	779	798	157	24.5%	19	2.4%
Meridian	Ada	10,220	25,572	27,690	17,470	170.9%	2,118	8.3%
Middleton	Canyon	1,868	2,645	2,826	958	51.3%	181	6.8%
Mildale	Washington	125	147	147	22	17.6%	0	0.0%
Mindoka	Mindoka	67	68	68	1	1.5%	0	0.0%
Montpelier	Bear Lake	2,669	2,739	2,726	57	2.1%	-13	-0.5%

# FYI Table 7 (cont.) Idaho City Population: 1990, 1998 & 1999

Source: Bureau of the Census, City Population Estimates released 10/20/00.

City	County	April 1, 1990	July 1, 1998	July 1, 1999	Percent Change 90-99	Percent Change 90-99	Percent Change 98-99	Percent Change 98-99
Moore	Butte	190	198	195	5	2.6%	-3	-1.5%
Moscow	Latah	18,630	20,035	19,905	1,275	6.8%	-130	-0.6%
Mountain	Elmore	8,173	10,515	10,743	2,570	31.4%	228	2.2%
Moyie Springs	Boundary	415	569	596	181	43.6%	27	4.7%
Mud Lake	Jefferson	177	199	206	29	16.4%	7	3.5%
Mullan	Shoshone	763	716	697	-66	-8.7%	-19	-2.7%
Murtaugh	Twin Falls	134	148	149	15	11.2%	1	0.7%
Nampa	Canyon	29,899	43,503	46,125	16,226	54.3%	2,622	6.0%
New Meadows	Adams	534	582	567	33	6.2%	-15	-2.6%
New Plymouth	Payette	1,293	1,500	1,500	207	16.0%	0	0.0%
Newdale	Fremont	377	427	427	50	13.3%	0	0.0%
Nezperce	Lewis	442	482	474	32	7.2%	-8	-1.7%
Notus	Canyon	361	415	420	59	16.3%	5	1.2%
Oakley	Cassia	658	715	724	66	10.0%	9	1.3%
Oldtown	Bonner	159	225	230	71	44.7%	5	2.2%
Onaway	Latah	221	232	232	11	5.0%	0	0.0%
Orofino	Clearwater	3,184	3,404	3,392	208	6.5%	-12	-0.4%
Osburn	Shoshone	1,570	1,567	1,539	-31	-2.0%	-28	-1.8%
Oxford	Franklin	46	55	56	10	21.7%	1	1.8%
Paris	Bear Lake	623	654	649	26	4.2%	-5	-0.8%
Parker	Fremont	284	323	323	39	13.7%	0	0.0%
Parkline	Benewah	46	60	61	15	32.6%	1	1.7%
Pama	Canyon	1,597	1,735	1,725	128	8.0%	-10	-0.6%
Paul	Minidoka	936	938	943	7	0.7%	5	0.5%
Payette	Payette	5,842	6,973	7,053	1,211	20.7%	80	1.1%
Peck	Nez Perce	178	189	189	11	6.2%	0	0.0%
Pierce	Clearwater	747	765	761	14	1.9%	-4	-0.5%
Pinehurst	Shoshone	1,707	1,757	1,751	44	2.6%	-6	-0.3%
Placerville	Boise	14	17	17	3	21.4%	0	0.0%
Plummer	Benewah	801	984	983	182	22.7%	-1	-0.1%
Pocatello	Bannock &	46,091	52,401	52,781	6,690	14.5%	380	0.7%
Ponderay	Bonner	522	724	740	218	41.8%	16	2.2%
Post Falls	Kootenai	7,675	16,111	16,892	9,217	120.1%	781	4.8%
Potlatch	Latah	785	765	757	-28	-3.6%	-8	-1.0%
Preston	Franklin	3,812	4,537	4,609	797	20.9%	72	1.6%
Priest River	Bonner	1,594	1,867	1,898	304	19.1%	31	1.7%
Rathdrum	Kootenai	2,014	4,044	4,295	2,281	113.3%	251	6.2%
Reubens	Lewis	46	50	49	3	6.5%	-1	-2.0%
Rexburg	Madison	14,347	15,791	16,088	1,741	12.1%	297	1.9%
Richfield	Lincoln	385	428	432	47	12.2%	4	0.9%

# FYI Table 7 (cont.) Idaho City Population: 1990, 1998 & 1999

Source: Bureau of the Census, City Population Estimates released 10/20/00.

City	County	April 1, 1990	July 1, 1998	July 1, 1999	Percent Change 90-99	Percent Change 90-99	Percent Change 98-99	Percent Change 98-99
Rigby	Jefferson	2,762	2,882	2,881	119	4.3%	-1	0.0%
Riggins	Idaho	424	477	478	54	12.7%	1	0.2%
Rice	Bonneville &	590	622	620	30	5.1%	-2	-0.3%
Roberts	Jefferson	615	713	730	115	18.7%	17	2.4%
Rockland	Power	271	314	311	40	14.8%	-3	-1.0%
Rupert	Minidoka	5,931	5,907	5,884	-47	-0.8%	-23	-0.4%
Salmon	Lemhi	3,041	3,521	3,490	449	14.8%	-31	-0.9%
Sandpoint	Bonner	5,292	7,269	7,520	2,228	42.1%	251	3.5%
Shelley	Bingham	3,622	3,908	3,975	353	9.7%	67	1.7%
Shoshone	Lincoln	1,256	1,361	1,382	126	10.0%	21	1.5%
Smelterville	Shoshone	464	453	444	-20	-4.3%	-9	-2.0%
Soda Springs	Caribou	3,129	3,268	3,231	102	3.3%	-37	-1.1%
Spencer	Clark	19	22	23	4	21.1%	1	4.5%
Spirit Lake	Kootenai	829	893	921	92	11.1%	28	3.1%
St. Anthony	Fremont	3,063	3,169	3,139	76	2.5%	-30	-0.9%
St. Charles	Bear Lake	190	193	190	0	0.0%	-3	-1.6%
St. Maries	Benewah	2,543	2,772	2,760	217	8.5%	-12	-0.4%
Stanley	Custer	71	95	96	25	35.2%	1	1.1%
Star	Ada	556	722	747	191	34.4%	25	3.5%
State Line	Kootenai	25	34	36	11	44.0%	2	5.9%
Stites	Idaho	202	222	223	21	10.4%	1	0.5%
Sugar City	Madison	1,248	1,302	1,215	-33	-2.6%	-87	-6.7%
Sun Valley	Blaine	976	1,026	1,024	48	4.9%	-2	-0.2%
Swan Valley	Bonneville	148	166	169	21	14.2%	3	1.8%
Tensed	Benewah	90	98	97	7	7.8%	-1	-1.0%
Teton	Fremont	570	665	666	96	16.8%	1	0.2%
Tetonville	Teton	129	152	154	25	19.4%	2	1.3%
Troy	Latah	668	785	783	115	17.2%	-2	-0.3%
Twin Falls	Twin Falls	28,095	33,778	34,316	6,221	22.1%	538	1.6%
Ucon	Bonneville	891	970	985	94	10.5%	15	1.5%
Victor	Teton	302	585	601	299	99.0%	16	2.7%
Wallace	Shoshone	1,144	1,049	1,020	-124	-10.8%	-29	-2.8%
Wardner	Shoshone	320	313	306	-14	-4.4%	-7	-2.2%
Warm River	Fremont	9	11	11	2	22.2%	0	0.0%
Weppe	Clearwater	541	566	565	24	4.4%	-1	-0.2%
Weiser	Washington	4,640	5,481	5,522	882	19.0%	41	0.7%
Wendell	Gooding	1,927	2,268	2,267	340	17.6%	-1	0.0%
Weston	Franklin	391	436	439	48	12.3%	3	0.7%
White Bird	Idaho	108	120	121	13	12.0%	1	0.8%
Wildier	Canyon	1,242	1,333	1,347	105	8.5%	14	1.1%
Winchester	Lewis	263	288	288	25	9.5%	0	0.0%
Worley	Kootenai	181	202	204	23	12.7%	2	1.0%

# Glossary of Labor Market Terms

**Agriculture Employment:** Persons on agriculture payrolls who work or receive pay for any period during the survey week. This includes owners, operators, unpaid family members who work at least 15 hours a week, and hired laborers.

**Average Hourly Earnings/Average Weekly Hours:** The average total money earnings earned by production or non-supervisory workers for selected industries. The average number of hours worked by production or non-supervisory workers including overtime, paid vacation, and sick leave. The data is collected for the week including the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month.

**Average Weekly Earnings:** Average Hourly Earnings multiplied by Average Weekly Hours.

**Civilian Labor Force:** A count of non-institutional persons 16 years of age and over residing within a specific geographic area, excluding members of armed forces, who are classified as employed, unemployed and seeking employment, or involved in a labor dispute.

**Consumer Price Index (CPI):** A national index measuring changes over time in the price of a fixed market basket of goods and services. There are two indexes—the All Urban Consumers (CPI-U) represents the buying habits of about 80 percent of the non-institutional population of the United States, and the Urban Wage & Clerical Workers (CPI-W) represents 40 percent of the population.

**Covered Employers:** Employers who are subject to state and federal Unemployment Insurance laws.

**Durable Goods:** Also known as “hard goods” because they include items manufactured or provided by wholesalers with a normal life expectancy of three years or more.

**Employed:** Individuals, 16 years of age or older, who worked at least 1 hour for pay or profit or worked at least 15 unpaid hours in a family business during the week including the 12<sup>th</sup> day of the month. Individuals are also counted as employed if they had a job but did not work because they were: ill, on vacation, in a labor dispute, prevented from working because of bad weather, or temporarily absent for similar reasons.

**Initial Claim:** Any notice of unemployment filed to request (1) a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for compensation or (2) a second or subsequent period of unemployment within a benefit year or period of eligibility.

**Labor Market Area (LMA):** An area that consists of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory within commuting distance. It is an economically integrated geographic area within which individuals can reside and find employment without changing place of residence. Idaho

has nine LMAs.

**Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA):** An area that has either a city with a population of at least 50,000 or a Bureau of Census urbanized area of at least 50,000 and a total metropolitan area of at least 100,000. The Office of Management and Budget designates the MSAs. There are two MSAs in Idaho—Boise City (including Ada and Canyon counties) and Pocatello City (including Bannock County).

**Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment:** Persons on non-farm establishment payrolls (including employees on paid sick leave, paid holiday, or paid vacation) who work or receive pay for any part of the week including the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month. It is a count of jobs by place of work. It does not include self-employed, unpaid volunteer or family workers, domestic workers in households, military personnel and persons who are laid off, on leave without pay, or on strike for the entire reference period.

**Nondurable Goods:** Also known as “soft goods” because they include items manufactured or provided by wholesalers that generally last for only a short period of time (three years or less).

**Seasonally Adjusted:** Data is seasonally adjusted to remove the impact of regular events that occur at the same time every year such as the effect of cold weather on outdoor activities, the Christmas holiday, or the summer influx of youth into the labor market.

**Unemployed:** Those individuals, 16 years of age or older, who do not have a job but are available for work and actively seeking work during the week including the 12<sup>th</sup> of the month. The only exceptions to these criteria are individuals who are waiting to be recalled from a layoff and individuals waiting to report to a new job within 30 days—these, too, are considered unemployed.

**Unemployment Insurance:** Unemployment Insurance is a program for the accumulation of funds paid by employers, to be used for the payment of Unemployment Insurance to workers during periods of unemployment which are beyond their control.

**Unemployment Rate:** The number of persons unemployed expressed as a percentage of the labor force.

**Weekly Benefit Amount:** The amount payable to a claimant for a compensable week of total unemployment.

**Weeks Claimed:** The number of weeks that unemployed workers claimed Unemployment Insurance benefits.

**Weeks Compensated:** The number of weeks for which compensation was actually paid.

# IDAHO EMPLOYMENT

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